HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,153—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 10th, Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th Apl.	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	3894	MONGOLIA	5600
30th "	ARABIA	7362		
7th May	PENINSULAR	8594	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	3894	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th June	PENINSULAR	8594	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7595		
18th "	ORIENTAL	3894	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	8594		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, to the ports of selection.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK, giving Details of Fares, &c., and list of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSAGES Secured on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared, and Insurance effected covering on risks.
PACKAGES cleared at Outports.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4339	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
MEKA	5,578	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,345	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

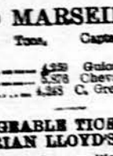
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Trieste, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Mumbai, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Trieste, and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel to sail on or about the 19th April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, W. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



IMPERIAL MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,124	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Calichani	1,588	20th Apr. 1904
*† SILESIA	L. de Stahl	3,198	16th Apr. "
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecconi	3,305	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 495. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Reduced 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 9 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VENDOMNA	—	4,321	27th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
R. SCARPA, Agent General,
Austrian House, 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY 22nd April at 2 p.m. or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 18th April, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th April, at 10 a.m. sailing (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st April, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

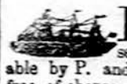
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 2,940 tons, on or about 21st April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th April 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S.S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Schaefe, WILL SAIL on the 18th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Trade in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow St.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
DJ BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	16th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	13th June 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 1 year	" 901	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beloitto	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Magnaldini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beloitto	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM.

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
BOWMAN'S

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALL, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE, OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand"

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given in the

NEW CONVENT SCHOOL, WODEHOUSE ROAD,

ON TUESDAY, 26TH APRIL, at 6 P. M.

B AND of ST. MARY'S COLLEGE in Attendance.

Rs. 2 and Re. 1 a Ticket.

THE SAME PERFORMANCE

will be held

ON SATURDAY, 23RD APRIL, at 4 P. M

For Children 8 As. a Ticket.

TENDERS are REQUIRED on or before May 15th, for 400 Cut Teak Dorias to be delivered at Baroda by June 30th. Particulars and specification of undersigned.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M.I.C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April, 1904, at 3 P.M.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1903.

To elect and confirm appointment of Directors and Auditors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To declare a Dividend.

To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from the 18th April to the 30th idem, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 16th April, 1904.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of April 1904 immediately after the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held at 3 P. M. on that day, at the Registered Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, for the purpose of amendment of Article 59, Sub-Clause VI of the Articles of Association of the Company so that it read as follows:—

"If he is concerned in any contract with the Company or participates in the profits thereof, or of any work done for the Company "other than a policy of assurance with the Company or a contract in relation to the making or modification of any policy of assurance with the Company. Provided always that no Director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any other incorporated Company which has entered into any contract with or done any work for this Company. He shall nevertheless be debarred from voting in respect of such contract or work, and if he does so vote, any resolution on which he has so voted shall be, ipso facto, null and void"

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 16th April, 1904.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 26th inst. at 3 P. M. for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets, and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1903.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1903.

3rd. To appoint two Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd inst. to the 3rd prox. both days inclusive.

Bombay, 16th April, 1904.

THERE will be an AUCTION, on the 22nd APRIL in the Compounds of JOHN'S and AGRA MILLS to dispose of:—FLY DROPPINGS, &c., and various sorts of unserviceable Stores,

---

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 289 of 1903.

MADHAVJI NARSI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI KALIANRAIJI, of Mathura, and JAMNABAI, widow of TRICUM NATHJI ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Bandanga Road or the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay in the registration district of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue New Number 1881, and New Survey No. B 7351, and containing by admeasurement 2 3 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Kalmji Girdhar, on or towards the West by the property of the late Jagannath Shankershet, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by vacant land, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3005, and Street Number 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. DINSHAW D. ROMER, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, the 29th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 42 of 1903.

HORMUSJI BOMANJI KHAN of Bombay Parsee inhabitant at present residing at Leipzig in Germany by his constituted Attorney ARDESHIR SORABJI DALAL of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

(1). JOSHI SHIVSHANKER GOPALJEE, and

(2). KAIKHOSRU BURJORJEE CHOKSEY .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Messuages, Buildings, Farm, Gardens, Plantations, Wells, Water-courses, grafted Mango Trees, common Mango Trees, Cocoanut Trees and all other kinds of trees and shrubs standing thereon and the "Varkas" land appertaining to the same, situate in the Khoti Village of Malad, Purt Malad, Taluka and sub-district of Bandora in the District of Thana containing by admeasurement sixty acres or thereabouts and bounded and distinguished as known as Ohalya, Pahadi and Gidas respectively and bearing Survey Numbers 82, 86 and 87 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Manockshaw R. Vakil, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 2 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, this 20th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 36 FULL-PRESSED BALES OF COTTON.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Gordhandas Dwarkadas, an adjudged Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th April 1904, at 4 p. m. at their Sale-Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of 36 full-pressed bales of cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th April, 1904.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing Orders, For terms apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette, Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Daily Advertisements for Cooks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as it takes SQUIRE'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL that life is worth living. Rs. 1-4—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Managon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

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FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. One Rupee at the Bombay Gazette Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Sub-cription Rs. 15 per year Including Postage.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Mahaer Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette, Bombay.

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A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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THE PERFECT CEREMONIES,

Mark Master Mason.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Villa Toggenburg, Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome teak and black wood, plain and carved made to order household furniture, glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, glass door almyrah, drawing room sofas and chairs, dining table, chest of drawers drawing, room cabinet, drawing, room settee, marble top dressing and wash hand tables first rate pictures and oleographs handsome flower vases and table ornaments brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, gentleman bicycle, etc, etc, the property of O. N. BULSARA, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-Polished household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome Chinese and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Persian carpets, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, large almirahs and gown presses, large iron bedsteads, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Hon. Mr. S. REISCH, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 7 a. m.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE BELLASIS ROAD AND PAREL ROAD, IN 1ST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs BENNETT & Co will, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the site the following valuable building sites for the term of 99 years:—

Plot No.	Area
29 B 30 C 30 D	453-33 each square yards.
8 9 10 11 11 A	744 square yards. 739-28 " 715-67 " 855-67 " 769-07 "

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with sections 58 and 55 of the Railway Act 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p. m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, hurra in bags, bundles of cotton and coir ropes, box of iron nails, bundles of carpet bundles of bamboo pole, box of stationery, boxes of luggage, boxes of cigars, bundles of iron bar and hoops, bags of dry chillies, bundles of dates and grocery cotton and waste cotton in bundles, bundles of waste paper and records, lot of iron hoops and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

On a day to be fixed hereafter at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Government House Parel the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, glass door almirahs, drawing room sofas and chairs, dining table, chest of drawers drawing, room cabinet, drawing, room settee, marble top dressing and wash hand tables first rate pictures and oleographs handsome flower vases and table ornaments brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks's and Ditmar's tible and hanging lamps, rich carpets, handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, handsome strong waler horse, set of English harness, English saddle etc etc, the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

FOR SALE.

A small consignment of specially ordered out English pavement tiles, carpet of different patterns.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th April, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 18th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, book and hat stands, &c.

1 D. B. B. L, C. F. 12 Bore Rifle by John Rigby and Co., with implements in wooden case.

1 Lot foot ball boots, girls' lace boots and shoes, court shoes, pump shoes, button boots, shooting boots, carbine buckets, wallets etc

1 S. B. B. L. Rifle by Alexander Henry and Co. in canvas case.

1 D. B. B. L. Gun by W Hurtis and Sons in wooden case.

40 cases "Lesmore" Scotch whisky.

8 cases cider.

25 cases champagne in quarts and pints.

A quantity of cigars such as Imperials, Victorys, Torpedos, Indianos, Princess, Havana Gems, Wills, Raja Kings, Ranee Queens, Dawsons, Nobles, Favourites, Five minutes, &c.

By order of Sassoon J. Sassoon & Co. and on account of the concerned ex P. and O. s. s. Marmora.

E Rex 2903-68—14 cases Huntly and Palmer's assorted biscuits damaged by boat.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs Abdoolally Ahmedally and Co. ex s s "Lorenzo"

H L-III—1—117—117 kegs strong rose nails,

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Philippe Schunck ex s. s. Staffordshire—

15-1248 P S K B L—617—15—2 cases 418 Reels Imitation gold and silver Russia Braids,

By order of Haridas Trikumdass and on account and at the risk of Appa Kalupait Bhoojpanga—

220-205—6 cases each 30 pieces coloured Dimask 47 inches 48-50 yds.

AT 2 P. M.

A few ladie's and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 second hand vis-a-vis,

1 strong hansom cab,

1 glass fronted brougham,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms ON THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m. the stock-in-trade of the late Ramji Ladha, consisting of—

Pieces of silk, satin, gauze, brocade, damask, tapestry, plush, velvet, rolls of tapestry, etc,

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., the effects of the late Bhicoobai consisting of gold bangles, necklace, hair ornaments, ring, pearl nose rings and earrings, head bag, silver ornaments and utensils, loose pearls and rubies, shawls, silk and cotton clothes, furniture, pictures, mirrors, lamps, clocks &c.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the Allsaint Road Gamball's Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood [illegible] plain and carved [illegible] made to order by [illegible] rich crockery and glass ware, handsome [illegible] and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Persian carpets, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, large almirahs and gown presses, large iron bedsteads, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of E. L. BARTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th April, 1904.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—

O. T. B. WHISKY.

T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.

CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.

GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.

BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	...	...	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year ...	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 25th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,200,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARIS BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Simla Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Mussoorie (April to October), Sub-Agencies—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Muttra City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 21,90,450.

TERMS OF INTEREST ALLOWED AND AS UNDER GUIDING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for long or short periods 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years	5 per cent. per annum.
1 to 12 Months	" "
6 Months	" "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

CURRENT AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 5, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies on or against which the Bank has granted Credits, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all the Principal Towns in India, Burma and Ceylon, Documentary Bills, Bills for Collection, Bills of Lading, Railway Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Coupons, Dividend Warrants, Annuities, Pensions, Salaries, &c., &c., collected on the most favourable terms.

Approved Bills taken in Deposit, Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved Securities.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

J. N. GHAZNAVI,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1903.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ... £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

27, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Pyfas,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed less than the sum scored does not amount to Rs. 12 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT B. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,00,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

F

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CRUSTS AND SCABS
ON
BABY'S HEAD.
COMPLETELY REMOVED BY THE USE
OF
"ANTEXEMA."

NASTY Crusts and Scabs on Baby's Head often cause Mother a great deal of worry, as they do not seem to be readily cured by ordinary treatment.

"ANTEXEMA" applied regularly for a time to the parts affected soon causes the skin to become soft and healthy, and free from disease.

It is sold in Bottles, price Re. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents :

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NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 15.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£33 3-16	= — 1-4
2 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= — 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	24 7-16	= — 1-8
2 months hence	24 3-8	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	59 7-8	= — 1-2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'13 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20'46 1-4	= do
New York Demand	4'37 3-8	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 1-2 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 3-4 per cent	= do
9 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-2 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 3-4 per cent	= + 3-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3-8. M.-J. Dull.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-7 Sellers.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 32 1-2 A.-M. done quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£130,000
Gold "	£60,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 8·14 puls 12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3-16 Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

April-May	May-June.	June-July
7·76	7·73	7 70
+12	+12	+11
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·66	7·41	6·63
+11	+11	+6
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·35	6·27	6·25
+5	+6	+6

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	9,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	6,000

In New York—

Spot	14·40 +15
Futures, month of July	14·46 +8
Do. do. December	11 87

In New Orleans—

Spot	14 9-16
Futures, month of July	14·35 —1
Do. do. Oct.	11·35 —5
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Weeks receipts at of cotton U S ports	27,000
" exports to Great Britain	13,000
" to Continent	19,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	480,000
" " interior ports	200,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 15th April, 1904 :—

Cotton	10,771 bales.
Wheat	27,904 cwts.
Linseed	17,582 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7,719 "
Gingellyseed	3,872 "
Poppyseed	5,583 "
Groundnuts	225 "
Castorseed	10,230 "
Rice	77,724 "
Myrabolams	82,07 "
Cottonseed	8,188 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	3,892 "
Jowar	8,554 "
Maize	1,450 "

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND NEWS.
LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	irregular
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	nill
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 3-4 per cent Consols	33 3-16
2½ per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 5 8
Bar Silver	24 7-16

BOMBAY, APRIL 16.

Exchange—Tone quiet

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d. to 7-32
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 8 do do	170 1-2
Marks 8 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	124
Shanghai 30 do do	170
Japan 30 do do	145 1-2

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97-15
1st Settlement 2nd May	" 97-14

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 14th April			3½ per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do	10th Mar. 5	do
Bank of Bengal	do	14th April 5	do
Bank of Madras	do	22nd Jan. 7	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone easier			
Ready	5	3	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	13	6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	7	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	8	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	6	6
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	19	12	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.			
Howree Khandeish	32	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	30	0	0
25 per cent. "	29	0	0
50 per cent. "	27	0	0
Black Kutnee "	23	8	0

WHEAT,—Tone quiet.

Pissi, 91 per cent	Rs. 29-0
Club, No. 1	Rs. 28-4
Hard Red	Rs. 23-8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	4,000
Imports bales	2,000

April-May	May-June.	June-July.
7·71	7·68	7·65
—5	—5	—5
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept	Sept-Oct
7·61	7·36	6·63
—5	—5	—3
Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·32	6·24	6·22
—3	—3	—3

COTTON.—The Market is quiet but steady. With some enquiry for Broach, prices were raised Rs. 1. Other descriptions are unchanged with little doing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (By.terms)	251	237	230	April 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (By.terms)	256	244	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	256	244	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	261	255	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	251	243	"
Jalgaum do.	...	253	245	"
Khandwa do.	...	261	...	"
Khanguam fair staple (M-G) / Karanja do. do / Akola do. do.	264	257		
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	269	262	...	
Nazpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	273	246	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	329	319	...	
Do. (M.G.)	330	320	...	Ready
Bhownagger (M G.)	278	268	...	April 25
Do. H.G.)	275	265	...	May 25
Mutia (M. G.)	259	249	...	April 25
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	291	May 25
Western	...	...	271	"
Bhownagger H.G.)	274	264		April 25
Do (H G)	271	261		May 25

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

Sunday :—Barometer has fallen slightly over Baluchistan and the Western desert, and has risen rapidly over north-east India. Elsewhere the changes have been unimportant. Pressure is lowest along foot Eastern Himalayas, and is highest West coast. Winds have fallen lighter generally particularly over north-west India and at the head of bay. At Saugor Island wind is light from west-south west. Temperature has risen over north-west India, but highest readings continue to be reported from the Central and Deccan stations, Cuddapah reporting maximum of 108 degrees. Rain has been confined to Assam, where Cherrapoonjee reports 13·55 inches and Silchar 2·60 inches. The change in wind direction and decrease of force at head bay combined with rise pressure, indicates that weather will improve in Assam and fine weather is probable in all parts of the country during the next 24 hours. The barometric fall in northwest may be first indication of development of fresh depression but even if this be the case change is not likely to affect the weather immediately.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

"Pressure" changes show a brisk to rapid recovery in the Punjab and Rajputana and at Neemuch, a brisk fall at Colombo and Masulipatam and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The centre of low pressure has moved away eastwards, apparently into northern Bengal. The barometer is from .07 to 13 below normal in the Punjab, United Provinces and at Raipur, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Masulipatam and about normal elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly at Ratnagiri, Karwar and Cochin, and south westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The forces has been fresh to strong in Cutch, Baroda and at Nagpur, Malegaon and Poona.

Temperature.—The greatest variations from normal are :—Maximum 6° to 9° in excess at Negapatam, Madras and Karachi, 6° in defect at Indore and Saugor; and the minimum 5° to 10° in defect in many places. The maximum varied from 109° at Cuddapah to 84° at Veraval, and the minimum from 81° at Negapatam to 59° at Lahore and Neemuch.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Colombo, Calicut and Mangalore.

Rain amounting to about half an inch has fallen at Colombo.

Weather.—Baric gradients are steep in the Central and United Provinces, where strong winds are likely to blow. At Colombo the wind continues to blow from west-south-west with a rough sea. Local rain is likely in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m, on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	8	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri		10	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	25	17	34
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	8	7	15
Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	27	22	39
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	15	14	25
G Mahim and Worli	8	9	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	19
Total	97	83	180
Same date last year	218	210	330

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m, yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	7	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	27	14	32
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	16	12	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	33	29	47
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	9	8	13
G Mahim and Worli	7	6	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	18
Total	106	87	159
Total plague deaths to date	274,143	22[illegible],94	
Same date last year	212	187	283

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

The statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on 15th April, was as under :—Lady Dr. S. L. McElderry M. B. Zanana Mission, Borsad 1210 doses.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th April,

1. Lieut-Col Louis P Russell having proceeded on leave on the 16th instant, Major A Leslie assumed Command of the Corps from that date.

2. The following number having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 1st instant and posted to No 2d Sub-Division No 3 Company—No 310 Gr F Barrett.

3. The R E Company will parade to-morrow (Tuesday) the 19th instant, for Oyster Rock for Technical Instruction—Launch leaves Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

As proof of the great humanity shown to the Tibetan wounded after the affair at Guru, it may be mentioned that the linesmen and others engaged in putting up the telegraph wire were impressed to aid the dhoolie-bearers. The medical officers as we know worked hard in attending to the wounded.

THE Brazilian paper "O Centro de Commercio de Cafe" has called the attention of the Government of the Republic to the opportunity afforded by the Russo-Japanese war for pushing the consumption of coffee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BREWSTER—MCLEAN—March 24, at Weymouth, R F Brewster, captain Royal Art., to Katherine Louisa Vereene, daughter of the late A McLean, M.D., VD.

ELLIOTT—BRUNE—March 26, at Croydon, Sir C B Elliott, K C M G, late general manager Cape Government Railways to Ida Gertrude, daughter of the late C J Brune.

FAITHFULL—ROBERTS—March 24, at Wimbledon Parish Church, R C Faithfull to Marguerite ("Daisy"), daughter of Lieut-Col Roberts.

MALCOLM—STONE—March 22, at the Parish Church, Paignton, South Devon, J V T Malcolm, M D, Surgeon Major, late of 7th Hussars and 9th Lancers, to Adelaide Louise Stone, daughter of the late J P Stone.

WYNNE—OKE—March 1, at St George's Church, Rossland, British Columbia, L C Wynne, son of the late Right Rev F R Wynne, D D, Bishop of Killaloe, to Evelyn daughter of W I Oke.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—March 19, at Suffolk Square, Cheltenham, Major A K Abbott, formerly of the 98th Regt, and Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Major Gen A Abbott, C B aged 59

BROCKMAN—March 26, at Bruges, C H D Brokman, late 9th Regt, son of the late Capt J D Brockman, 57th Regt, aged 62.

BROWNE—March 24, Lina Beatrice, daughter of W R Browne, late captain 7th Fusiliers.

DAWSON—March 20, at Tilbury Court, Halstead, Essex, Lieut-Col F Dawson, aged 67.

KEANE—March, 25, at Camberwell, J E B, son of the late Major C Keane, aged 46.

KENNEDY—March 23, at St Leonards-on-Sea, Lady Mary Jane, widow of the late General Sir M K Kennedy, K C S, R E, aged 87.

MARGARY—March 19, at Chatham Park, East Grinstead, Matilda, daughter of the late Major Margary, 5th Regt.

MOLYNEUX—March 29, at Cairo, Admiral Sir R H M Molyneux, G C B.

PLAYNE—March 22, at Oxford widow of the late F Plane, and daughter of the late Capt H Fletcher, formerly of H M 77th Regt aged 88.

TULLOH—March 24, at Park View House, Brock Street, Bath, Major R H D Tulloh, late Bengal Army, aged 84

USHER—March 24, at Cairo, Sir J Usher, Bart, LLD, D L, aged 76.

VIVIAN—March 19, at Oporto, W, son of the late Capt R Vivian, 68th Regt, aged 52.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARNARD—April 12, at 35, Strand Road, Howrah, the wife of A B Barnard, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN—April 10, at Cuttack, to Mr and Mrs C B Drake-Brockman Bengal Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BURKE—JEREMIAH—April 11, at S Matthias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev C N Bazely, Chaplain, Madras Railway, Perambur (brother-in-law of the bride), assisted by the Rev R U Potts, Chaplain of Vepery, William Hall Burke, of Messrs Wells and Klein, to Lilian Clare, youngest daughter of the late Gilbert Jeremiah, of Madras.

DEATH.

MARROW—At "Chacewater," Perambur, Eliza, widow of the late Asst-surg Charles Marrow, aged 71 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m., High water, 6-15m., 6-57a. Low water, 0-21m., 6-46a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Promenade Concert, Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p. m.

FALL FROM A TREE.—Abdool Kurrim, a Mahomedan boy, aged twelve years, residing at Mahim Bazaar Road, climbed up a tree on the same road, on Friday in order to pluck off leaves, when the branch on which he was standing, suddenly gave way. He fell to the ground from a height of about twenty-five feet and received serious injuries to his head and a fracture of the left arm.

THEFT AT WORLEE.—Dagroo Mahadoo, a Hindu cultivator, residing in a jawlee hut in field at Worlee, Pakady Road has reported to the Police that early on Friday morning his place was entered and a wooden box containing gold and silver ornaments and clothes of the collective value of Rs. 2,527 was stolen. The box minus its contents was found lying outside the hut. The thief or thieves seemed to have entered the hut by lifting up a gunny bag that was hanging round it.

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations received during the month of March :—Mr. Cowajee Khurseijee Contractor, blankets and sweets, and Masjid Bunder Rice Bazaar Merchants, Messrs. Shah Devshi Jaiav, Shah Tokershi Mooljee, Shah Shah Devshi Jaiav, Shah Tokershi Mooljee, Shah Kashavjee Manekchand, Shah Ratonshi Mepa, Shah Govindjee Bharmal, Shah Kamoo Chotha and Shah Gosar Maloo, sweets.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE students of the Grant Medical College gave a grand variety entertainment on Saturday evening at the College Gymkhana. The gymkhana grounds were tastefully decorated with flags, bunting and evergreens, and brilliantly illuminated in the evening. A temporary stage was erected for the occasion, and arrangements were made to give the necessary stage effect. The entertainment, which promises to be an annual institution, originated with Mr. Ezekiel a student of the College, and Major A Street secured for it the support of the Principal and Professors College. The function was attended by a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings opened at the appointed hour when the orchestra, which was composed partly of the college students struck up the overture "Regina," Mr. E. O. Bowis assisted by Mr. Joseph Da Costa entertained the audience with the first song of the evening "Absence makes the Heart grow Fonder," which was rendered with great skill and was well appreciated. The next item on the programme was a mandoline duet "Silver Bells" by Miss Imrie and Miss Moskovitch who did their part well. Miss, Mackenzie accompanied by Major T. D. C. Burry on the piano then entertained the visitors by an excellent song. Then followed a comic sketch the "Chinese Doctor" by Mr. Sansgiry, whose fantastic make-up considerably amused the spectators. Major T. D. C Barry followed this up by his contribution of a comic song the excellent rendering of which extorted rounds of applause from the audience. The first part of the programme concluded with a piano solo "Fantasia" by Miss Z. M. Doctor which was much admired. The honours of the evening among the students were, however, carried by Mr. Julius Da Costa, whose comic songs convulsed the audience with laughter. He was twice encored and twice he was up to the mark in response. Mr. Gandhi followed Mr. Da Costa with his violin solo "Ernest's Elezie" at which he was very ably assisted by Major T. D. C. Barry, who was all along taking a very active part in the entertainment. The proceedings were brought to a successful close about 11-15 p. m. and the organizers as well as the college staff are to be congratulated on the success of the evening.

THE CASE AGAINST TABUTWALLAS,

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday after noon, Mr. J. Sanders Slater disposed of the case in which Inspector Paterson charged Ali Mahomed Abdulla and twelve other Mahomedans with being members of an unlawful assembly and with rioting on the 23rd March at Null Bazar. Police Superintendant Stanford prosecuted; while Mr. Khalil and Mr. Chunilal Setalwad barristers-at-law, and Mr. Oliveira, pleader, appeared for some of the accused. The 8th and 9th accused, Ibrahim Haji Dawood and Mahomed Hoosen, were discharged by the Magistrate as the Police had no evidence to offer against them. As regards the first six accused who belonged to the Kolsa Moholla toli, Mr. Standford asked the permission of the Court to withdraw the case against them He said he had found from inquiries that in the fight that took place between the Kolsa Mohola and Choona Bhati taboot tolis the latter toli took the offensive and the Kolsa Mahola toli was not to blame at all. He understood that some members of the Kolsa Mohola toli intended to prosecute individual members of the other toli in connection with the occurence, and he would, therefore, ask his Worship to discharge the first six accused. The Magistrate accordingly discharged them. As to the remaining accused Mr. Khalil applied that they should also be discharged in view of the fact that a complete peace now prevailed and those who still considered themselves aggrieved intended to take proceedings against their aggressors. As Mr. Stanford did not object, the Magistrate discharged them also, but before doing so called up all the thirteen accused before him and advised them to forget the past and behave peacefully in future, particularly during Mohorrum festivals.

WE regret to learn that Captain Macnamara, 113th Lancers, met with a fatal accident at Jodhpur on the night of the 16th instant. He was sleeping on the roof of the Guest House, and apprently walked in his sleep, as he fell from the roof to the gound, fracturing the base of his skull.

THE THIRD BOMBAY TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

THE Third Bombay Temperance Conference is to meet at the Y. W. C. A. Hall on the 26th and 27th inst. and a history of the two previous conferences is therefore of interest.

On the 30th April, 1889, Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P moved a Resolution in the House of Commons "condemning in general terms the Excise Administration of the Government of India" (Vide Government of India's Despatch no. 29 of the 4th February, 1890). It was resisted by the Government whose spokesman was Sir John Gorst, and after a long debate it was carried by a majority of 10. This Resolution was virtually a vote of censure by the House of Commons on the excise administration of India.

The Government of India prepared a lengthy reply to this censure, which was published in the "Gazette of India," March 1st, 1890. It was indeed a portentous document. It occupied nearly 400 (to be more exact 383) quarto pages of closely printed matter and statistical tables. The "Reply" showed conclusively that the Government was at last roused to a sence of its duty. It admitted for the first time the principle of local option (clauses 103, 104, 105). Among the "general principles" and "practical measures" which were considered "expedient or even safe to adopt" are the following :—"That the number of places at which liquor or drugs can be purchased should be strictly limited with regard to the circumstances of each locality, and that efforts should be made to ascertain the existence of local public sentiment, and that a reasonable amount of difference should be paid to such opinion when ascertained. Previous to that it was not "the practice in Bombay formally to invite the opinion of residents or of local public bodies before recommending the opening or closing of a shop as admitted by Mr. Trevor, the then Abkari Commissioner in his letter No. 1065 of the 1st March, 1889.

In spite of this, things went on much in the same old way till 1895, when a liquor-shop under the name of Refreshment Room was permitted by the Abkari Collector to be opened at Sleater Road, near the Grant Road Railway Station, in the face of strong opposition from residents in the locality. Thereupon the Indian Temperance Association convened a Conference of Delegates sent by different Temperance and kindred organisations at work in Bombay, under the presidentship of the late Dawan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai.

As the outcome of the deliberations a Memorial was sent to the Bombay Government praying "so to revise the rules at present in force for the granting of liquorshop and refreshment room licences that whenever an application is made for a new license, in addition, to the inquiries conducted at present the fact of such application having been received shall be made known (a) by notification in the English and Vernacular newspapers; (b) by means of wall posters and by the beating of a bataki in the street where the proposed shop is to be opened; and (c) by calling upon the residents living within a quarter mile radius of the proposed shop to sent in their objections, if any, to the Collector by a certain date, failing which the licence in question will be granted.

The reply received from the Government was very encouraging to the Memorialists. The Government did not consider that "the publication of a notification in the English and Vernacular papers would serve any good purpose," but orders were given to affix notices of the application on the front wall of the premises and in conspicuous places in the vicinity, and to consult all persons who live so near the proposed shop that they could be affected by it.

In consequence of this concession of even a very modified form of local option the people have been able in several cases to stop the opening of liquor shops in their midst.

As these notices were printed only in English and their contents failed to reach the masses for whom they were primarily intended, the Second Bombay Temperance Conference in a fresh Memorial to the Government prayed them among other things to direct that such notices should be in the English and Vernacular languages like the police notifications issued before the Mohorrum. The Conference also desired the prohibition of the employment of Barmaids in liquor-shops as well as the prohibition of the sale of liquor to children under 13. The Conference also prayed for the establishment of an Abkari Sessions similar to the Brewster Sessions in the United Kingdom and to direct the Collector to send written replies to all protests submitted to him against the opening of liquor-shops.

In reply the Government were pleased to direct that notices should be printed for the town and Island of Bombay in Marathi and Gujarathi, and elsewhere in the local vernacular as well as in English. As regards the prohibition of the employment of barmaids and that of the sale of liquor to children under 13, and the establishment of an Abkari Sessions, the reply was far from satisfactory.

These questions are to be taken up again at the Third Conference. Lastly the Government finding that it was "contrary to the standing rules for dealing with petitions," not to give written replies to petitions of objection to the grant of licences, requested the Collector "to inform petitioners in future of his order in the case of the grant of a new or transferred licence, whether the licence be granted or refused."

THE TIBET MISSION.

THE first result of the action at the Hot Springs was a hurried note from the Amban to say that he was starting for Gyantse forthwith and would be there as soon as possible to welcome Colonel Younghusband. The Mission has now been at Gyantse for nearly week, but it does not seem that there is any further news of the Chinese diplomatist. The fact is a warning of how quickly the impressions of people who are in the mental condition of the Tibetans pass off. Darwin has told us of the difficulties of the British sailors in dealing with the Terra del Fuegian from the absolute ignorance of the savages, who could not imagine a man being killed by an unseen missile and therefore saw nothing to connect the flash and report with the after consequences. If the man first over their assailants' heads they were not frightened; if a savage was reluctantly shot it did not occur to his fellows that the same thing would happen the next time a musket was presented. The Tibetans in matters of politics are where the Fuegians where in knowledge of physics. One defeat will not necessarily convince them that they cannot hope to oppose us. Who knows to what influences they may not put their disaster down? But a defeat followed by a withdrawal would assuredly soon be effected from their minds. If the Amban does not turn up at Gyantse Colonel Younghusband will have to go on to Lhassa. But probably, being more of a man of the world than the Tibetans, he will appear at the last possible moment. Even then it would be the greatest possible mistake to stop short at Gyantse. Much money has been spent and much blood shed, and to ensure any commensurate return it is necessary that some permanent impression should be produced on the minds of the Tibetans. An entry into Lhassa would certainly be vividly remembered by them for decades, whereas the recollection of the defeat at Tuna will be forgotten as quickly as that of their expulsion from Sikkim. Lhassa therefore beckons; and Colonel Younghusband should not only go there, but his entry should be made with as much show as possible. It would be well worth while to send up a British Infantry regiment (with its red uniforms) as well as two or three smart Indian regiments, Sikh or Pathan. A battery of Field Artillery if practicable, would be a useful adjunct. These troops need not stay long but they would probably facilitate Colonel Younghusband's negotiations, and their presence would produce a great effect indirectly. If possible, too, electric search light, rockets and a balloon would be useful as likely to enhance the impressions produced. It must be remembered, moreover, that Lhassa is the religious capital of Asia, and that our entry will be noised and talked of by millions of people. It is worth while, therefore, now the half-way stage has been reached, to do the thing effectively, while on the other hand to enter a place of such sanctity with a small and unimposing escort is to make danger."—"Pioneer."

IT may be remembered that the Report of the Luff Point Commission pronounced against the scheme for making a new port on the Hooghly, and that a mass of evidence was published recording objections to the scheme. The final decision rests, we understand, with the Government of India who will give their verdict after receiving the views of the Bengal Government on the Report. Meanwhile it may be noted that in the official list of new railways to be taken up as funds permit there figures the "Panchkura-Luff-Point" line, twenty-five miles in length and estimated to cost 28 lakhs, the expenditure to be spread over two years in equal proportions. Panchkura is the station on the Bengal-Nagpur system where the projected line would take off, and presumably that Railway would undertake the work of construction as the scheme is its own. It does not, we believe, follow that the lines which appear in the list quoted are certain to be built, but still it is significant that this particular project should be scheduled. The Calcutta Port Commissioners and the mercantile community should take note of the fact.

PRESENTATION TO A MILL MANAGER.

ON Saturday evening the operatives of the Currimbhoy and Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney and Mahomedbhoy Mills assembled at the Currimbhoy Mills at Parel on Saturday afternoon to bid farewell to their popular and energetic manager Mr. Meherali Mahomed Fakira and to present him with an address on the eve of his departure to Europe for the benefit of his health. The mill premises which were decorated with flags and bunting, presented a gay appearance. The ceremony took place in a shamiana, which was draped in white and yellow and illuminated with electric light. A string band was in attendance and played a choice selection of music during the evening. The gathering was large and included several European ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim was voted to the chair. The Chairman in addressing the gathering alluded to the many good qualities of Mr. Fakira, in whom, he said they found a gentleman who satisfied his superiors as well as subordinates. His honesty of purpose and constant endeavour to give justice to every one had always raised him in the estimation of the highest and the lowest, connected with the mills. His zealous, indefatigable and conscientious efforts to promote the welfare of his masters had won for him the highest esteem and regard from them, which had been amply illustrated by placing him in the responsible position of the manager of the four mills under their control.

Mr. Taylor, carding and spinning master of the mills, then read the address, which stated that Mr. Moherali had been always considerate in his bearing towards the operatives and had always evinced a desire to promote their interest consistent with the interest of the Company. His cool temper, modest behaviour and decisive but straight forward actions had won their hearts and esteem for himself.

The address which was illuminated on satin was enclosed in a silver casket and presented by the Chairman to Mr. Fakira. The Chairman also handed him a diamond ring.

Mr. Meherali M. Fakira replied sincerely thanked the assembly for the flattering manner in which they had couched the address. It was gratifying to him to know that what little he had done for them in his capacity as a manager, had met with their approbation. He informed them that in Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Company he had found kind courteous and considerate masters and in the operatives dutiful, obliging and faithful subordinates. He had found in the Chairman a very valuable friend and an able adviser. (Applause.)

The Chairman and the guest of the evening were garlanded and presented with bouquets of flowers. After flowers were distributed the gathering adjourned to refreshment tables which were arranged in a separate Shamiana in the compound.

This was followed by a dance, which was kept up until the small hours of the morning.

CHARITY AND RELIGIOUS ACCOUNTS.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

ON Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji delivered judgment in the suit filed by Dawkabai, widow of Mavji Mathavji, receiver appointed by the Bombay High Court on 14th March 1903, against Amarchand Mathavji and others. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Davar and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Branson, Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Hosen Tyebji instructed by Messrs. Manekbhai, Jamshedji and Hiralal, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee said there were three charity and religious accounts in the partnership concerns of Mavji, respectively named Dharamkhata, Mavji, Dharamkhata and Mavji Saiavrat for the purpose of which 1 per cent, 10 per cent., and 5 per cent of the business profits were set apart year by year. The first account existed many years before Mavji's death, about the year 1885. It was established with the consent of all the partners, but no specific charity was referred to therein, nor was it communicated to the world at large, and therefore no suit would have lain in respect of it. It was an arrangement among the partners themselves, so the account properly speaking belonged to the firm and the partners. Of these 45 per cent belonged to the estate of Mavji Mathavji in accordance with his share in the partnership. The second account was more clearly an account of Mavji than the general account, and the whole amount therefore, should be taken to stand to its credit. The third account was not Mavji's individually, but the firm's. It was true that in the course of some transactions it was spoken of as "Bhai Mavji's," but this did not prove it was his, for he being the leading partner in the firm, he was out of respect and in accordance with the native custom designated "Bhai" Mavji's estate was entitled to receive 45 per cent in this account, also Ordered that the partnerships in the firm of Mathavji Dwarkadas be wound-up; the accounts of the firm down to its dissolution taken and the amount declared due as above to the estate of Mavji Mathavji be paid, to the plaintiff as receiver. Most of the costs was ordered to be taxed as between attorney and client, and ordered to come out of the estate.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE Russian Government are likely to be so hard pressed for money on account of the war with Japan that one of their most import ant railway projects in Central Asia may come to a standstill. This is the grand strategical line 1,000 miles in length, which is to link Orenburg with Tashkent, or in other words give direct communication between Russia proper and Turkishtan. Attention has frequently been directed to this railway whose completion will materially alter the strategical conditions in the Middle East; and we have more than once shown how great a part it will play if Russia ever mobilises a Field Army for operations against Afghanistan or for the extension of the Czar's authority over Chinese Turkistan and the "New Kingdom generally." It will be supplementary to the Transcaspian Railway, or rather it will supersede that line so far as the transport of troops and material of war into the heart of Central Asia is concerned. The route followed has never been described in more than general terms though within the last few months we have heard that some twenty miles of the rails have been submerged in a lake that has been formed by inundations on the Sir Daria or Jaxertes River Recent maps, however show very clerly the whole alignment. It takes off at Orenburg, which is in railway communication with Moscow and other important towns, and runs in a south-easterly direction to the Aral Sea, passing at first through a mountainous region and then crossing the Portuki Desert a stretch of country 150 miles broad. It then skirts the Kara Kum desert for 100 miles and eventually strikes the Sir Dara near where that river enters the Aral

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1904.

MYSORE AND ITS ADMINISTRATION.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with an account of "the Mysore Representative Assembly ; its history and proceedings," comes an article by Sir Roper Lethbridge "The Mysore State, an object-lesson in Indian Administration." Sir Roper Lethbridge attributes the enviable position of the State, in great measure, to its wise administration, to the care and enterprise of its recent rulers. Mysore, is situated within the famine zone of India and has suffered both from famine and from plague in a remarkable degree. In Lord Lytton's time the Government of India recognised the heavy drain on the resources of Mysore, caused by its repeated misfortunes and agreed that for a considerable number of years a large remission should be made in the amount of the subsidy demanded of her as payment for the national defence and for protection in general. "And it seems to be understood that the very heavy charge of thirty-five lakhs on the revenues of the State in this respect is, to a certain extent, dependent on the financial prosperity, and might probably be remitted in whole or in part in the case of famine or other serious national calamity." Still Mysore has shown repeated surpluses, rendered possible by these concessions and it is because of that fact while announcing many great and valuable boons to the people of Mysore, in addition to those already enjoyed by them, that the Maharaja declares himself absolutely determined to persevere in the thrifty and cautious policy adverted to. Sir Roper Lethbridge shows that much of the State's prosperity and of the remarkable elasticity of its finances is due to the marvellous richness of its gold deposits. The gold royalties now realise annually about sixteen lakhs and the income from this source is not likely to diminish—at least for some years to come. On the contrary, we are told, Mysore gold-mining seems to be in its infancy, for there are only about eleven full-power mines as yet at work and in some cases they return every year to the shareholders a far larger sum than their entire capital, while geological experts have shown that at least equally rich gold formations are scattered over many other districts of the State besides that of Kolar.

The Mysore Legislative Assembly—which, as Sir Roper Lethbridge says, provides a ready means whereby people of Mysore can make their requirements, aspirations and grievances known to the Government, affords the Government an opportunity for stating what it has accomplished during the past year and what is intended in the next and thus enables the Government and the people to understand each other better and removes all possible grounds for misconception regarding the measures of Government—is a distinctly unique institution in India. It was established more than twenty years ago and has done useful work, but the complaint of the author of the history of the assembly is that those who have watched and understood the growth of the Assembly are numerically very few, the large majority being content to ridicule the attempt of representative Government or under-rate the value of the ignorant ryot in settling administrative questions. The author also regrets that up to the present the Assembly has not had the co-operation or guidance of any educated and sympathetic body in the province or elsewhere, although such assistance ought to have been given it by the educated section as a matter of duty and what the Assembly has achieved during the past years, and what progress it has made in bringing the force of popular opinion to bear on the actions of the governing body, are entirely due to the unassisted efforts of the members with their instinctive zeal born of an uncultured but a genuine patriotism. The help of the educated section, it is explained, is practically alienated, owing partly to the property qualification, which is insisted upon in the constitution of the Assembly and "partly to the selfish egoism and exclusiveness of the English-educated section." The marked disconnection between the practical agriculturists, traders and jamindars and the cultured section, it is easy to understand, does not tend to further the objects of their political organisation, as would undoubtedly be the case were the practical knowledge of the former section supplemented by the intelligence and culture of the latter. In the long run the two may blend and the result desired may be attained. But this will be a natural development and not the outcome of any immediate agitation.

The Maharaja and his Ministers are not dissatisfied with the work of the Assembly or hopeless of its further development. His Highness, at its last meeting although he admitted that the sphere and functions of the Assembly must necessarily have their limitations, and was obviously not in a position to accept any portion of the responsibility for the good Government of the State, which must necessarily remain with him, credited it with the moderation, intelligence, and practical good sense that have characterised its discussion. And his Highness further claimed that one of the conspicuous results of the Assembly had been the consolidation of the sense of a common interest between the Government and the people. Its sphere of usefulness will doubtless be extended in the course of the next few years which will see considerable development of the industrial interests of the State. In the eyes of Sir Roper Lethbridge the possibilities of future manufacturing industries, suggested by that wonderful enterprise, the Cauvery Falls Electric Power installation, appear vast beyond the dreams of avarice. Here he points out that from the very installation the Maharaja's Government derives a revenue of over twelve lakhs which will rise in January 1905 to over seventeen lakhs when the second installation has been completed. Nearly every district in Mysore is rich in this water power, opening out potentialities in these days of modern electrical science exactly similar to those that sixty years ago were offered by the discovery of a rich gold-field. These interests, we presume, will desire representation on the Assembly and in that way the intellectual level of its deliberations will almost certainly be elevated. Unfortunately as the deliberations are conducted in the vernacular, it is impossible for European representatives—except in small number—to take part in them. But necessities will produce modifications of present rules and the sphere of usefulness of the institution will be extended.

THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE.

THE Bombay mill owners had no story of great industrial prosperity to tell at their annual meeting, but it is a satisfactory omen for the future that the general adoption of short time was not considered necessary. During the past year there has been little expansion in the industry as indicated by increase of spindles and looms ; but the weaving industry, which in Bombay, is still the secondary feature of the trade, might with advantage be further developed. The Chairman of the Millowners' Association, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, has, with others, urged that the addition of looms to concerns that can afford to introduce them would be profitable and would help manufacturers at a time when the price of yarn is unfavourable. In spite of this, only 280 looms were added during the past year to the number running in Bombay. The absence of enterprise, which this indicates, leaves the home market inadequately supplied with power woven cotton goods, but another effect is visible in a decline in the export of country-made piece goods to China. The report of the Association says it is believed that this decline is due to no absence of demand in China, but purely to the failure of the Indian manufacturer to study the peculiar requirements of that market. This failure, it is pointed out, is inducing such a development of weaving in China as may be a permanent hindrance to extensive trade in Indian cloths in the Far East. But the home market is not provided for to any thing like the extent that might be and the Chairman rightly urges that cotton-growers, spinners and weavers alike should consult the needs of their own country more than is the case. The Association considered a number of matters of great interest to the trade during the year. The most important concerned the registration with the Association of trade marks, the better housing of mill operatives and the charges levied by the municipality for water used for industrial purposes. With the first two questions some advance has been made, but in the matter of the water charges, which press heavily on the industry, agitation is still needed.

THE PUNJAB EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.

AN excellent account of the Punjab Educational Exhibition held at Lahore last year has been compiled by the Rev. A. H. Hildesley, M.A., the principal of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar. To those who had not the good fortune to visit the Exhibition, a good deal of light will be thrown upon its nature and objects by a perusal of this interesting little blue book. It will be remembered that the Exhibition was arranged upon the initiative of the Director of Public Instruction of the Punjab, and the exhibits covered a vast amount of ground, few departments of primary education being omitted from its scope. One of the striking lessons, which the undertaking taught, is the unintelligent manner in which British firms cater for Indian requirements. Thus, although the articles which were exhibited by Home publishers and manufacturers were admirable in their way, and as a whole highly creditable as mere manifestations of workmanship, they were evidently intended for the use of the British scholar. For instance, one well-known firm of printers sent a capital collection of drawing sheets. They could scarcely have been improved upon in the matter of appearance and design, but the subjects dealt with could hardly appeal to the Indian schoolboy. The mild protest which Mr. Hildesley utters in this connection is thoroughly justified, and his remark that books and maps, charts and diagrams, which may be excellent at Home are of little value in India will be very readily understood. Then again, he points out that mere translations of English text books are of little value and, as he says, it is quite obvious that the local peculiarities of different parts of India render it necessary that the class-books in each should be especially adapted to the feelings, sympathies and history of the people. If the Exhibition had not been enthusiastically supported by native exhibitors and by such large numbers of those who are interested in education, the time, trouble and money expended upon it will have been justified, if it does anything to bring to the minds of those, who are catering for the requirements of the native scholar, what those requirements really are. The great interest of the Exhibition, of course, lay in the native exhibits—those which came from schools and from such private individuals as have reason to interest themselves in educational developments. Vast numbers of exhibits were sent in, and many of them revealed the great resourcefulness and skilful craftsmanship of a class of people who could hardly be expected to show any particular aptitude for any craft in view of the nature of their daily occupation. No less than 132 educational institutions were represented, and every part of India sent exhibits.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual report of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association for the season 1903-1904 has just been issued, and contains an exhaustive account of the doings of the year. Both local and central meetings were held by the Association. These were on the whole well supported. Some of the challenge shields and cups, which were formerly competed for at central meetings, were included in the local programmes, with the intention of enabling all Corps to compete. The result was in every respect satisfactory. The Wanowrie Ranges, it is pointed out, do not afford facilities for many practical matches, but a considerable number of these matches were included in the programme ; and should it be found possible to add a small Range on the trench system, it will be easy to increase the variety. There has been a falling off in the number of competitors at the central meeting for British individual matches, 25 less being recorded than in the previous year, but on the other hand for native matches the number of competitors increased from 139 in 1902 to 241. The prospects for next meeting are good as the three British Regiments at Poona and Bombay which had only reached these stations, two or three weeks before the last meeting, are sure to increase the number of British competitors. Turning to the Volunteers, we regret to find that the number of competitors was small, and the reason assigned for this is the difficulty experienced in practising individuals and teams for practical matches, which now form a considerable portion of the programme. The weather was fine throughout the meetings, but attention is drawn to considerable delay that occurred on two or three occasions by the haze which made it impossible to commence firing till an hour or more after the usual time, 8-15 A. M. The wind, as usual on these ranges was strong after 10 or 11 A. M. and made shooting at longer ranges very difficult giving a great deal of trouble to the younger and less experienced shots, but notwithstanding the difficult conditions of light and wind it is satisfactory to note that the shooting compares very favourably with that at other large meetings.

H. M. S. MERLIN, Commander F. K. C. Gibbons, sailed yesterday for Colombo.

THE Tibetan Mission at Gyantse has heard rumours that a fresh force is moving from Lhassa.

MR. J. MANSON, Deputy Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Manager of that Railway, vice Colonel Constable, R. E., proceeding on leave.

HIS HIGHNESS the Rai Rana of Jhallawar, Rajputana, is about to start on a visit to England. He is wisely travelling with a small party of only four or five attendants.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Arabia were Hon. Mr. Justice Bodilly, Lady Victoria Carberry, Lady and Miss Law.

OFFICIAL intimation regarding the maintenance of Coopers Hill College does not yet seem to have reached the Government, but it is believed that the recent statement in the "Times" is correct.

IT is rumoured that Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S., acts as Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court, Sind, when Mr. George Jacob, I.C.S., goes home on leave about the 25th of May.

SARDAR AHMAD JAN, son of the ex-Badshad of Kunar near Jellalabad, has just died after a short illness. He was one of the most trusted of the Amir's durbaris and had been nominated a member of the Mohmand Boundary Commission.

KABUL reports state that the Amir was staying at Bala Bagh when the shooting accident occurred, having left the capital some days before. The fact of his Highness being on a sporting excursion shows that matters are proceeding smoothly in Kabul itself.

THE result of the recent examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court, was announced on Saturday. Out of eighteen candidates, who appeared at the examination, Mr. Morarjee M. Kamdar, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, has been declared to have passed.

THE recent important Resolution by the Government of India upon Indian educational policy has been reprinted in neat book form similar to that adopted in the case of the Revenue Resolution of January 1902 and that copies are available for purchase by the public at a price of 4 annas. Copies will also be supplied free by Government to educational officers throughout India.

MR. NOYES, of the Ceylon Harbour Works, while diving last week by the Mutwal Extension, came across a snake, a good five and a half feet in length. He instantly put his spear into action, and, as luck would have it, pinned the reptile and sent it up. Mr. Noyes followed soon after, and despatched the prize to the museum. The authorities at the Museum have christened it "Sea-Cobra."

THE Tibetan force which was blocking the road to Gyantse did make a show of fighting after all, but the news of their defeat did not reach India until Thursday, the bare fact of the Mission having reached Gyantse without loss having alone got through in the first instance. The Mission is now several marches beyond the terminus of the telegraph line, hence the delays. It will be seen that the Tibetan loss in action on this side of Gyantse is estimated at 150, one Sikh was badly wounded, but General Macdonald's force had no other casualties.

THE Southern Shan States Railway project has made a decisive step forward, as the Lieutenant Governor of Burma has recommended to the Government of India that the line be given an early place in the programme of railway extension on which a commencement should be made during the next working season. His Honour has suggested that this line should take precedence of the Daga loop line, which has not yet been surveyed, and that it should, if funds are available, be carried out simultaneously with the construction of the Pegu Moulmein and Kyangin projects.

THE "Voice of India" says :—Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy's withdrawal from the Parsi Gymkhana casts a serious reflection on the club life of Bombay. From all accounts, your Parsi gentleman of the period is becoming free and independent with a vengeance, mistaking animal spirits for wit and practical joking for humour. These are by no means the most serious of his faults, but they must have become intolerable when driving such a placid nature as Sir Jamsetji's to the extreme step of resigning his membership of an institution which is supposed to admit none but gentlemen. A large purse does not excuse a loose tongue, nor must the hilarity of club life degenerate into downwright hysteria.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's Mail steamer Egypt, were,—Lord Alfred Browne, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Lady Jenkins, Hon. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Batty, Hon. H. L. Bruce, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Lieutenant Lord A. R. Innes-Ker, Professor O. V. Muller, Brig-General R. Pratty, Hon. Mr. T. Raleigh, H. H. the Rana Bahadur, Mr. Justice Russell, Mrs. and Miss L. P. Russell, Lady Stanley, and Mr. Shapoorjee B. Bharucha, and Mr. R. M. Engineer. Professor Muller, who drove to the Ballard shortly before noon, was garlanded and presented with flowers and bouquets. Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Mr. Shapoorjee B. Bharucha, were also garlanded and presented with bouquets and flowers by their friends who were present to wish them bon voyage.

A PARIS PROPHETESS.

[BY CHARLES DAWBARN.]

MME. DE THEBES is the most distinguished prophetess in Paris. She is quite a Society person, and is not at all to be confounded with those humble foretellers of events that in England, at all events, are looked upon with suspicion by the police. In person she is tall and handsome. Her dark hair, which frames a face that is strong and intellectual-looking, is shot with grey. At my first interview it was still early in the day, and she wore a long red cloak that gave her a very prophetic air. Mme. de Thebes is contemplating a visit to London this season. She proposes to give lectures in French on the occult arts. She told Sarah Bernhardt, with whom she is on terms of intimacy, of her idea, and asked her opinion as to her success in London. "Read your own hand," said "La Divine," which was certainly to the point.

Apparently, however, writes Mr. Charles Dawbarn in the "Pall Mall Gazette" chiromancy is not effective when applied to the personal case of the professor of the art, for Mme. de Thebes put the same question to myself. "It all depends," I said, "on the manner in which the Professor presents herself to the public." With that we plunged into a chapter of revelation. Said the Prophetess : "I have foretold the war in the Far East." Seeing my look of frank admiration, Mme. de Thebes hastened to lay before me her almanac for 1903, containing advice and prophecies applicable to that year. The book, of course, was printed towards the end of 1902. On a page in the middle of the book I read : "Troisieme saison ; du 22 Septembre au 23 Decembre :—

La troisieme saison ne sera point sans troubles dans le Midi de l'Europe ; mais l'attention universelle sera ramenee vers le Nord et specialement vers la Russie. Si la paix du monde n'est troublee en 1903—en tous cas elle le sera en 1904—ce serra la Russie qui en sera cause et qui ramenera l'Europe sur les champs de bataille.

"There," said the Sibyl triumphantly.

"Ah," I murmured, "it is wonderful ! And for whom do you foresee the victory?" with professional and, perhaps, excusable curiosity.—"For Russia," said Mme. de Thebes emphatically.

"And why for Russia ?"—"Because the Empire is under good influences just now. But I think the struggle will be very severe. However, I have hardly devoted much study to it up to the moment. Ah, you do not happen to know the date of birth of the Mikado ? I must get that. That will tell me what the astral influences are. I foresee there will be a great revolutionary movement in Russia, but it will not come yet."

"I see you suggest that Europe is to be involved"? —"Yes. France will be dragged in, later on—next year, I think."

"Then you do not give much time to the Anglo-French entente ?"—"Ah, I do not say that. The entente will last as long as King Edward is on the throne."

"You feel that ?"—"Most assuredly. King Edward is the greatest monarch in Europe. The Kaiser is a hundred leagues from him. He is the only Sovereign who understands how to rule, who has learned his "metier" of King. He understands his century, and does not go in advance of it as William II. does. He has tact and abundance of good sense. I was certain he would not die when he was ill just before the Coronation. I said so publicly in the "Matin," and I predicted it to M. de Blowitz when he came here to ask me. I knew the King had too much will-power to die. I knew he would wish to live. I read that in this hand."

"You have seen his Majesty's hand then?"—"Yes, I was presented to the King, then Prince of Wales in a Paris drawing room. It interested me to read his hand which I did, not in a professional consultation, of course, but as a society amusement."

"What were the leading characteristics?"—"Great intelligence and will-power. My advice to him was to take care of his digestion."

"You have made a study of the Emperor William's hand ?"—"Yes, indeed ; it is a fascinating study. Observe how many photographs I have of him," and Mme. de Thebes pointed to the chimneypiece in her consultation room, the very heart of the home of mystery, where we were sitting at the moment. She had there species of Hohenzollern gallery, 'There is a great want of equilibrium in his case," she said. "He sees too many things at once. 'Il depense trop de matiere grise.' He is really an ill man, and I cannot say how far his immense will-power will enable him to fight off his malady."

"What do you see for France in the future ?" I asked, in an endeavour to be polite to my hostess,—"Ah, de tres belles choses," she replied quickly.

"In what sense ?"—"In a Bonapartist sense."

Perhaps Mme. de Thebes felt it was a little dangerous to proceed farther ; perhaps she had heard that, of all prophecies, political prophecies are the rashest. At all events, the prophetic current was turned off, and it was in vain that I appealed to her for a little more information, which was likely to interest myself and M. Combes, for instance, from different points of view. Was it to be Victor to lead the hosts of the Plebicistes to place or fortune, or the Russian General, whose ill-luck at not being sent to fight the Japanese has so affected his French friends ? But the Oracle was silent on these points. Mme. de Thebes, indeed, hinted that there was no finality in her science—"for it is a science," she insisted—a science founded on astrology and experience, and the reading of the hand. "For instance," she explained, "I might see in your lines that you would break your arm. That would mean that the tendencies were that you would. But such a destiny could be avoided with care. I should, in such a case, advise you not to go automobiling or bicycling, and to avoid the risks of accident. Probably it would be averted. I have had clients who lived to be sixty, though their horoscope showed that they would die at thirty."

I confessed I was not surprised, death being admittedly so ill-regulated a thing. Talk of Louis Napoleon and the part that he or his brother is to play in French politics when Mme. de Thebes has settled the course of the stars, brought thoughts of the other "brav' general," who, on the wings of a pretty march, began to fly towards the Elysee. "I read Poulanger's hand," said Mme. Thebes.

"What was your verdict ?"—"I said he would crumble at the touch."

"Not to himself, I hope !"—"No ; to his entourage. To him I said : 'You will die under five.' He responded : 'Madame, it is the finest death of a soldier.'"

"Have you any special reason for wishing to visit England ?" I inquired, by way of turning the conversation from so tragic an episode.—"Yes, I wish particularly to read the English hand. I have written works in which I classify the hands belonging to various nations. I find, for instance, the Russian hands terrible hands. That is one reason why I am confident of their victory in this war. But in England I wish to study your great men's hands. There is Chamberlain, for instance. What a character ! How I should like to read his hand !"

"If you could only prophesy, now, what the result of the elections will be ; whether there is to be or not to be Protection——."—"The English people would vote me a public monument," said Mme. de Thebes, completing the sentence after her own guise. "But I must study his astral influences," continued the Prophetess, alluding of course, to the political figure of the hour. Somehow it was a new conception of Mr. Chamberlain, waiting under the shadow of a distant star for a solution of the question of the big or little loaf. What would it profit him if all the Winston Churchills were blotted out of politics should Jupiter or Mars or Venus prove unkind ? How could he struggle against the planets ? It was enough to make a disturbed Protectionist telegraph at once to Sicily to find out the birthday of his hero.

Finally, Mme. de Thebes seemed to fear that the "Pall Mall Gazette" had sent a mild-mannered correspondent on purpose to entrap her, for she said : "Do not be too hard upon me, will you ? I promised, I hope I have kept it.

MR. R. NATHAN has taken up his duties as Deputy Secretary of the Home Department, Mr. Marris reverting to his substantive post of Under-Secretary, but going on special duty for six weeks. Mr. Fergusson will officiate for Mr. Marris during this period.

TOGO'S DESPATCH.

THE RUSSIAN DISASTERS.

PORT ARTHUR ATTACKED.

GREAT PAINTER DROWNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Reuter, Tokio, wires the following additional particulars of Admiral Togo's despatch which states :—

The destroyers and torpedo flotilla reached the mouth of the harbour of Port Arthur at mid night on the 12th instant and succeeded in sinking mines. The other destroyers reconnoitring encountered and sank one of the enemy's destroyers,

The third squadron reached the outside of the harbour at eight in the morning.

The Petropavlovsk, Pobeida and Poltava then attacked us and we gradually drew the enemy out about fifteen miles. The first squadron then advancing, we chased the enemy back to the harbour entrance where the Petropavlovsk blew up and another ship not identified was also blown up. The enemy then retired to the inner harbour.

On the 15th instant, another attack was made on Port Arthur which was bombarded with good effect and the new fortress west of Liao-ti-shan was silenced.

No Japanese were injured.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

According to Russian advices a fight, in which seven Russian torpedoers and the cruiser Bayan took part, occurred at sea on Wednesday morning. The Bezstrashni was sunk and the others withdrew.

Meanwhile the Russian squadron went out to meet the Japanese fleet which had approached to support its torpedoers, when suddenly the Petropavlovsk blew up and sank in two minutes. It is believed that a mine or torpedo struck the vessel and exploded her magazine.

It is reported that the painter Verestchagin was a guest of Admiral Makaroff on board the Petropavlovsk and was drowned.

News from Washington states that the Russian Government has given notice that newspaper correspondents using wireless telegraphy will be treated as spies and shot.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Admiral Alexeieff reports that the Japanese bombarded Port Arthur from 9-15 to noon on Friday, firing 185 projectiles over the Liao-ti-shan promontory.

The Russian squadron, including the "Pobeida," replied from the anchorage with plunging fire.

The batteries were also engaged.

The Russian ships were not damaged.

Five soldiers were wounded ashore and ten Chinese were killed and wounded.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Reuter (Tokio) states that Admiral Togo reports he attacked Port Arthur on the 11th instant. He sank mines at midnight and at eight in the morning drew the Russian ships out fifteen miles.

The Petropavlovsk struck a Japanese mine and blew up.

There is a strong belief at St. Petersburg that a Japanese submarine sank the Petropavlovsk.

Forty officers and 750 men perished in the battleship.

It is reported at St Petersburg that two Japanese officers disguised as Lamas have been brought to Harbin having been caught endeavouring to destroy the bridge over the River Nonai with gun cotton.

The death of the painter Verestchagin is confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 16.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 15th April states that in the conflicting accounts from Port Arthur, the most weight is attached here to the telegram from Chifu. It is suspected that Admiral Makaroff was really decoyed by a Japanese ruse and torpedoed.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S NARRATIVE.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan at Bombay, sends us the following copy of an official telegram received from his Government :—Admiral Togo reports that the combined fleet, as previously planned, commenced, on the 11th instant, the eighth attack of Port Arthur.

The fourth and the fifth destroyer flotillas and the fourteenth torpedo flotilla and Kory Maru reached at the mouth of Port Arthur at midnight of the 12th and effected the laying of mines at several points outside the port, defying the enemy's search light.

The second destroyer flotilla descried at dawn of the 13th instant one Russian destroyer trying to enter the harbour, and after a ten minutes' attack sank her.

Another Russian destroyer was discovered coming from the direction of Liao-ti-Shan and was attacked, but managed to escape into the harbour.

On our side no casualties occurred except that two seamen on the Ikazuchi were slightly wounded.

There was no time to rescue enemy's drowning crew as the Bayan approached.

The third fleet reached outside the port at 8 a.m., when the Bayan came out and opened fire, and immediately the Novik, Askold, Diana, Petropavlovsk, Pobieda, Poltava came out and made offensive attack.

Our third fleet tardily answering and gradually retiring enticed the enemy fifteen miles south-east of the Port, when our first fleet, informed through wireless telegraphy from the third fleet, suddenly appeared before the enemy and attacked. While the enemy was trying to regain the port a battleships of the Petropavlovsk type struck the mines laid by us the previous evening, and sank at 10-32 a.m.

Although another ship was observed to have lost freedom of movement the confussion of enemy's ship prevented us from identifying her.

They finally managed to regain the port.

Our third fleet suffered no damage, and enemy's damage besides above mentioned probably slight also.

Our first fleet did not reach firing distance, our fleets retired 1 p.m.

We prepared for another attack, and sailed again on the 15th towards Port Arthur. The second, the fourth and the fifth destroyer flotillas and the ninth torpedo flotilla also joined at 3 a. m. and the third fleet at 7 a. m. No enemy's ship outside the port.

Our first fleet arrived at 9 a. m., discovered three mines laid by the enemy and destroyed all.

The Kasuga and Nishin were despatched to the west of Liao-ti-Shan and made an immediate bombardment for two hours, being their first action. The new forts on Liao-ti-Shan were finally silenced.

Our forces retired at 1-30 p.m.

A GREAT RUSSIAN PAINTER.

M. Vassili Vereshchagin, the Russian painter, who is stated to have been drowned in the sinking of the Petropavlosk, was born in the government of Novgorod in 1842. He was intended for the navy, but turned to painting, and entered the Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg. In 1831, "The Lovers of Penelope slain by Ulysses," obtained a silver medal, but he afterwards destroyed it as being too classical. At Paris he studied under Gerome, and exhibited at the Salon of 1866 "Douchobortski singing the Psalms." During the following years he was gathering materials for a great series of landscape and military paintings, and travelled in India, taking part in General Kauffman's Central Asian expedition, and fighting in the Russo-Turkish War. His pictures of the Turkestan campaign were placed in a special gallery at the Moscow Museum; and in 1880 he exhibited at Paris two series of pictures, 146 in number, the subjects of which were taken from his Indian and Turkish experiences. He then turned to subjects taken from the New Testament, which he treated in an exceedingly realistic manner. The anti-religious conception of his "Holy Family" and "Resurrection" were the cause of their being withdrawn from the Kunstlerhaus Exhibition at Vienna in October, 1885, by the order of the Archbishop. He came to England in 1887. He has in recent years been famous on account of his pictures of warfare which have all been so realistic as to be almost gruesome. His efforts have been both praised and blamed by the Czar, but he has always been fearless of criticism and was the Tolstoi of the brush. His autobiography which was published in 1887 was widely read.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIRE AT SEOUL PALACE.

Escape of the Emperor.

A fire has taken place at the Imperial Palace, Seoul, and has raged all night.

The Emperor and his family escaped safely.

French sailors extinguished the fire.

GERMAN LINERS SOLD TO RUSSIA.

In the Reichstag, Herr Bebel drew attention to the reported sale of German liners to Russia as a breach of neutrality.

Count Bulow said that such a sale was permissable according to International Law as hitherto understood. Anyhow the question was a doubtful one.

THE HERERO'S' REVOLT.

More German Losses.

LONDON, APRIL, 15.

Another fight with the Hereros took place on the 13th inst.

Two German officers and six men were killed and one officer and twelve men were wounded.

The German losses up to present are fifteen officers and 81 men killed and ten officers and 59 men wounded.

THE GOVERNOR OF FARS.

Reported Dismissal Contradicted.

The Persian Legation contradicts positively the report that the Governor of Fars has been dismissed.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN HOME.

Mr. Chamberlain has returned from his Egyptian trip.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Watts, 41st Dogras has been selected for appointment as Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Umballa on vacating Command of the 119th Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips is permitted to reside outside India.

Major Barrow of the mobilisation Branch Army head-quarters has proceeded on eight months leave.

It has been ruled that with some unimportant exceptions regimental funds of native Corps may be banked with private firms.

The Secretary of State has decided that candidates for the Indian Army from the British Service who arrived in India before the end of December last, will be required to put in only six months' qualificatory service in India instead of the twelve months required of other candidates.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned twenty-five appointments in the Ordnance Department of India, including the Director Generalships, Deputy and Assistant Director Generalships, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors General of the Northern and Southern Circles, and Superintendents of the various factories, being reserved for continuous service officers while in fifteen other posts, the appointment of such officers will be permissive.

Brigadier-General Stuart Beatson Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, has arrived in Simla on completion of his winter tour of inspection.

A considerable number of the new Lee-Metford rifles which are due to arrive in the course of the current year will be served out to Corps which have the older patterns of '303 rifles, the barrels of which are a good deal worn.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.

LINE TO BE EXTENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA APRIL, 16.

The Calcutta Corporation have sanctioned the extension of the tramway line to Alipore and Diamond Harbour road which will facilitate the traffic to Alipore Courts.

BOLTING COOLIES IN ASSAM.

THE EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam in a letter to the Assam branch of the Indian Tea Association points out the inexpediency of ferrymen, who are practically public servants charged with keeping open public communications, being permitted to arrest or detain absconding coolies, and has prohibited them from executing warrants of arrest. The Tea Association thinks such risk would be considerably minimised by making all authorization in writing and giving particulars of deserters.

LORD CURZON'S DEPARTURE.

Lord Ampthill is expected to arrive at Simla on the 24th. Lord Curzon will leave, on the 28th on which morning he will make over the Viceroyalty to Lord Ampthill at the Viceroyal Lodge, in the presence of a formal gathering of officials.

THE VICEROY'S SHIKAR.

The total bag during the Viceroy's recent sporting tour was five tigers, one black leopard and one bear.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

NO INCREASE OF TEA DUTY.

The India Tea Association has received a telegram from London stating that there is no authority for the statement that the tea duty is to be increased.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN THE HIMALAYAS.

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

A heavy snowfall is reported upon the passes between Cashmere and Leh.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments and promotions are made in the Chief Court of the Punjab in consequence of the absence of the Hon. Mr. Reid :—Mr. Robertson to officiate upon the permanent Bench and Mr. Rattigan to act as temporary Judge.

The Revd. F. Martin is posted as Chaplain of Mhow. The Metropolitan leaves Calcutta on tour in Assam on the 19th and will be at Shillong from the 22nd to the 25th, in the Cachar district from the 30th April to the 8th May, Jorhat 12th, Dibragarh from the 13th to the 16th, Tezpur 18th, Kurseong the 23rd and will arrive at Darjeeling on the 23rd.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Macwatt, I. M. S. has two years' leave. The appointment is recognised of Monsieur Gerald as acting Portuguese Consul General in Bombay.

Mr. E. Kealy is posted as Assistant Commissioner Ajmer, Captain C Ducat, as Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, and Captain A. P. Trevor as Political Assistant at Bunder Abbas,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Waterfield is posted as assistant Comptroller of Treasuries.

Mr. Mant is posted as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department vice Mr. McIntosh, reverting to Bengal.

Mr. Browning of the Local Audit department Bengal, has three months' leave, Mr. Datta acting for him.

Mr. G. Gennet is appointed Deputy Post-Master General of the Eastern Bengal Circle.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of their seats in the Viceroy's Council by Messrs. Bilderbeck and Bhandarkar are notified.

PLAGUE IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, APRIL 16.

There has been another indigenous case of plague in Madras, a woman named Koopammall having been found suffering therefrom in a street in Black town. This woman was a visitor at the house of Moorgan who died in the same Street a few days ago. No fresh cases are reported from Sembuim. Every possible precaution is being taken by the authorities, but considerable anxiety prevails.

EDUCATION IN NANPARA.

DONATION BY THE RAJA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BAHRAICH, APRIL 10.

A deputation consisting of Nawab Mohuinalmulk and the Honorable Mr. Morison waited on the Raja of Nanpara who promised his support to the College. At a meeting held on the 15th instant the Raja gave a princely donation of Rs. 30,000 for a school building to be named after him and Mr. Davis, the Deputy Commissioner who presided.

SHORT REELING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—with reference to yesterday's meeting of the Millowners' Association, Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey, does not appear to have studied the report of the Commission appointed by Government. In this it is stated that no "reeled" yarn is to be removed from a mill except in bundles. There is nothing in the recommendations of the commission preventing the sale of yarn in cops or bobbins or on beams.—&c.

SPINNER.

THE London correspondent of the "New York World" is responsible for the following :—London March 12.—Viceroy Curzon will return to England in May, and it is greatly doubted if he will go back to India again. Lady Curzon makes no secret of her wish that he should resign, because, she says, he is worrying himself into premature old age to no purpose.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A HOTEL STEWARD.

CASE ADJOURNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 16.

After the termination of the evidence for the prosecution yesterday, the accused James Herbert Maybury, the late steward of the Napier Hotel, was asked what he had to say, and whether he still adhered to the statement made in the Magistrate's court. He answered in the affirmative. He further said that Southwood's niece, Miss Southwood, saw the former give him the cheque, the cause of the present trial, and ask him to get it cashed; but that she had gone to Calcutta. A summons had been served on her, but she had not come.

The Judge after considering the circumstances adjourned the case till to-day.

This morning on taking his seat, Mr. A. Lucas, the Sessions Judge, enquired if the girl was present, and found that she was not. He said he could hardly issue a warrant, or attempt to compel a girl, who is but sixteen years of age to travel all that way alone. The accused said that she saw Southwood deliver the cheque to him, and that another person, a Mrs. Deraive, also saw him, and knew that Southwood had it in his possession.

The Judge finally agreed to send for the witnesses, but before doing so asked accused if he was not also implicated in another cheque case.

The accused said he was, and that the case which was in Colonel Minchin's Court had been postponed. The same witnesses would be wanted in that case.

The Judge thereupon adjourned the case "sine die."

TAI MAHARAJ'S DAUGHTER.

An application was to have been made to-day before Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge and Agent to the Sardars of the Deccan, from the maternal uncle of Tai Maharaj's daughter, Shankerbai who is eight years old to have his legal status as lawful guardian of the child confirmed. The Government Prosecutor, Mr. S. C. Davur, was present to represent Baba Maharaj and to oppose the application in his behalf. As the applicant did not come to Court, the case was adjourned until after the vacation which begins from Monday.

THE HON. MR. GOKHALE.

ARRIVES IN POONA.

POONA, APRIL 17.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale who was so long away in Calcutta arrived yesterday. Being the leading native gentleman of Poona, he was accorded a cordial welcome. Yesterday evening at the Poona railway station, before the expected arrival of train, a large and influential gathering was assembled, several safas and chairs being laid out at the place. As soon as the Honourable gentleman alighted, Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee in a few words welcomed him and garlanded him. Mr. Gokhale appreciatingly acknowledged the compliment. He looked somewhat overworked; otherwise he seemed cheerful.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following races were sailed on Saturday afternoon the 16th instant in a moderate to light breez from the West. The 'A' class, Yachts Handicap Race for a cup presented by Mr. Harry Williams started at 3-15 p.m. and sailed a course from the Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port, round the Committee Vessel, round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, thence to Committee Vessel; distance, 11½ miles. The Yachts got away to a very good start, Sapphire being the first to cross the line and taking leeward berth, when nearing North Karanja Buoy, Melody established the overloop and round the Buoy was first closly followed by Sapphire, Stella, Turquoise, Isca and Nanta. It was then a beat to the Committee Vessel across the strong ebb tide Melody dropping to fourth place, Nanta then gave up. The time being as follows :—

Saphire	4	12	26
Isca	4	20	13
Stella	4	14	18
Turquoise	4	12	34
Melody	4	16	32
Nanta	gave up		

On the run to South Karanja Buoy, the Yachts set balloon canvas and rounded that mark in the same order it was a free reach back to the Committee Vessel and the Yachts still maintained the same order, the time being as follows :—

Time All'ces on Course.	Yacht.	Owner.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
M S			H M S	H M S
15 52	Isca	Mr E Faulkner	5 24 13	1 53 21
1 7	Sapphire	Capt Muter R E and Mr R H H Hopkins	5 12 17	1 51 10
9 20	Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 20 33	1 46 13
1 7	Turquoise	Mr C A R Crommelin	5 12 42	1 56 35
Scr	Stella	Lt Col H W Boyd D M S	5 11 46	1 56 46
23 24	Nanta	Mr G B Adamson	gave up	

Isca having saved her time allowance and won the handsome cup presented by Mr. Harry Williams, Sapphire winning the second prize from Melody by 3 seconds only. The finish for this race was most exciting as with the exception of Isca 30 seconds only separated the remaining four yachts.

"B" Class Handicap Race started at 3 p. m. and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard.

Time All'ces on Course.	Yacht.	Owner.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
M S			H M S	H M S
8 48	Sayonara	Maj Curtis R A M C	4 43 20	1 31 32
2 56	Trixie	Mr A M Monteath	4 32 20	1 31 24
4 21	Kris	Mr R H Ireland	4 40 55	1 36 44
Scr	Janetta	Officers R E	4 37 4	1 37 6

Sayonara won the first prize and Trixie being second.

The Tomtit Class Handicap Race started at 2-45 p. m. and sailed the same course as the "B" class. Only three boats Tomtit, Meg and Maud started, the two former crossing the line almost abreast, with Maud slightly astern. With the wind South of West, it was a dead run to North Karanja Buoy which Meg reached first, jibing nicely round the mark, Tomtit and Maud jibed first before the buoy. On the reach to South Karanga Buoy a rather lumpy sea was met with, which checked way a bit. Tomtit took a course rather to leeward and passed Meg rounding S. Karanja Buoy about half a minute ahead. On passing the mark all the boats put about and sailed for home with sheets eased out. At first Meg secured to travel faster, but was sailing a course which made no allowance for the ebb tide Maud made a good way considerably to leeward of the two leaders. Meg passed Tomtit to windward and the latter then tried to regain the weather berth but without success and finally bearing away managed to outsail and repass Meg to leeward. Maud had in the meantime kept a more correct course and the finish promised to be a close one, Eventually Tomtit crossed the finishing line first with Meg only 42 seconds behind. Maud finished two minutes later which considering that her handicap allowance was eleven minutes was a very good performance.

Time All'ces on Course.	Yacht.	Owner.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
M S			H M S	H M S
11 0	Maud	Mr J E Needham	4 28 50	1 42 50
Scr	Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	4 29 12	1 51 12
Scr	Meg	Mr C H Byrne	4 27 0	1 52 0

A MURDER ON THE MAIL STEAMER.

PATHAN RUNS AMOK.

THE passengers of the P. & O. s. s. Arabia had an exciting journey between Aden and Bombay. On the 13th instant, when the steamer was two days out from Aden, a quarrel occurred amongst the Punjabi and Pathan firemen of the ship. It is stated that a native fireman had obtained a bucket of water and that one of his mates attempted to snatch it from him. A quarrel immediately occurred and after high words one of the participants of the dispute, a Panjabi, went to the engine room, and procured a bar of iron. Before he could be stopped, he had administered horrible blows to the heads of two of his Panjabi comrades, and had knocked four or five others about, in a brutal manner. One of the Punjabis died, despite surgical attention twelve hours later, and another is in a precarious condition. Unfortunately at the time of the quarrel, none of the officers of the ship were in the neighbourhood. According to the account of a passenger, the firemen were a scratch crew picked up for the voyage, and they were extremely wild all the way out. The offenders were taken ashore in the police boat, this morning. Naturally the passengers were much exercised over the matter. The occurrence took place in the neighbourhood of the second saloon and is stated to have been witnessed by several of the passengers.

The official report by the Commander of the vessel states that a case of manslaughter occurred, commited on board during the voyage between Aden and Bombay. It is stated that an altercation took place among the engine room crew between Pathans and Punjabi firemen on the night of the 13th instant, at about 10 o'clock One of the Punjabi struck a Pathan on the back of his head with an iron bar. The man fell down unconscious and died on the following morning at about 7-30 a. m.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater Inspector Wilkins charged Ellumdeen Fagga, fireman on board the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Arabia with the murder of Akbarsha Leebas. The case was remanced pending further inquiries.

A JURY'S VERDICT, THE RESULT OF MISTAKE.

OPINION OF THE HIGH COURT.

MR. A LUCAS, Sessions Judge of Poona, in December last, convicted Kondiba Dhondiba and two others counterfeiting King's coin and being in possession of implements and materials for the purpose of counterfeiting King's coin, and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for five years. An appeal by the accused was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston at the High Court on Thursday. Rao Bahadur V.J. Kirtikar Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Lucas, in addressing the jury, said the case was an important one, and at the same time extremely simple. If the jury believed the evidence of Inspector Fleming and others, they could come to no other decision than that all the three accused were guilty both of counterfeiting King's coin and of having in their possession instruments and materials for counterfeiting King's coin. The three accused were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years each.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the judgment on the appeal, said: In this case the accused were tried before the Sessions Judge of Poona and a jury on charges under sections 232 and 235 of the Indian Penal Code. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty under section 235, and a unanimous verdict of not guilty under section 232 in respect of all the accused. The learned judge thereupon questioned the jury as to their reasons for holding that the accused were not guilty under section 232. The jury answered that the accused had not been actually caught in the act of coining. The learned Judge then explained to them the law under section 232, and asked them to reconsider their verdict. Upon this the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty under section 232. The ground upon which the Judge asked the jury to reconsider the verdict was, as explained in the record of the case, that it appeared to him that the first verdict of "not guilty" was the result of mistake. No doubt section 304, Criminal Procedure Code, provides that "when by accident or mistake, a wrong verdict is delivered, the jury may, before or immediately after it is recorded amend the verdict." But that section obviously contemplates cases where the verdict delivered is not in accordance with what was really intended by the jury. Here there was no accident or mistake in the delivery of the verdict, for the jury having arrived at the conclusion that the accused were not guilty, gave the verdict in accordance with it. The mistake was in their misunderstanding the law under section 232. If such a mistake has resulted in an erroneous verdict it can be corrected only by the judge disagreeing with the jury and referring the case under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to the High Court. There is no provision in the Code which empowers the Judge to question the jury as to their reasons for a unanimous verdict when there in nothing ambiguous in the verdict itself and no lurking uncertainty in the minds of the jury themselves regarding it. Section 302 limits the power of the judge to question in cases in which it is necessary to ascertain what the verdict of the jury is—that is where the verdict, being delivered in ambiguous terms, or with uncertain sound, their meaning is not clear. In the present case, there was no ambiguity in the unanimous verdict of "not Guilty," and the only course left for the judge, if he disagreed with it, was to record it and act under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This view is in accordance with the decisions of this Court in Criminal Reference No. 7 of 1895 (Queen-Empress vs. Bharmia) and I. L. R., 19 Bombay, 735 (Queen-Empress vs. Madhavrao.) In the former, it was held that the questions actually put to the jury demanding their reasons for acquitting of the charge of murder, on which charge the jury had delivered a unanimous verdict, without any uncertain sound exceeded the limits of questioning which the law contemplates." See also the remarks of Phear, J. in Queen vs. Sustinam Mandal (21 W. R., Criminal Rulings, p. 1.) Though for these reasons we think the procedure of the judge was irregular, we are of opinion that it has not led to a miscarriage of justice, and we do not see any reason to interfere with the sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment passed on the accused, as it could have been passed under the Indian Penal Code for the conviction under section 235 of the Indian Penal Code. We confirm the convictions and sentences, and dismiss the appeals.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 1st APRIL.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, Captain T. Leigh, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 1st April. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Rennick Capt
Carey Lt C G
Richards Mr and Mrs E, 2 children and 2 infants
Munro Miss R
Munro Mr J
Hill Mrs 2 children
Cohen Mrs
Pym Mrs J and Sister
Warman Miss
Gregory Miss
Fraser Mr H J
Pratt Mr
Berry Miss
Maccy Miss A
Rumsden Lt A J
Boswell Lt
Young Mr A
Gibbings and Mrs R C
Lee Mr S C
Marshall Miss M
Burch Mr R
Stewart Mr F B
Kenrick Mrs
Foster Mr and Mrs M A
Wadia Mr G
Agnew Mr J
Coldwell Lt V
Palgrave Dewar Rev
Hose Miss E
Osbee Lt S
Beckett Mr E C
Adams Mr G E I
Turner Mrs
Infant and child
Sarat Mr and Mrs T S
Robertson Mrs J
Whitehurch Maj H
Bromley Miss A
Grant Col S
Ramsden Lt Col
Fagan Mr J L
Graeme Mr T A
Hill Mrs C H
Stuart Mr and Mrs H A
Baillie Hon Justice
Hutchinson Mr
Andrew Mr
Crosir Capt D
Loonie Mr J
King Mr J Whi'e
King Mr and Mrs E
Russell Maj B D
Chapman Mr E P
Chapman Mr J B
Carbery Lady
Trower Lt A S
Hankey Mrs G F
Lt J A Kebbe
McEwen Mr
Cox Maj and Mrs P L
Dato Maj A S
Foster Lt

FROM BERINDA.

Harbinson Lt G
Hall Kirby Mr

FROM PORT SAID.

Henriques Mr C T
Lewis Mr L G
Lady Low
Skinner Lt H R
Law Miss

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, GOOD FRIDAY.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

LORD CURZON of Kedleston has been talked about this week, more than any other man in the British Empire. This arises from his Excellency's appointment as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and from his important speech on the Budget of which a fairly long report has been telegraphed home. The announcement of his selection for the Lord Wardenship, though by no means unwelcome to the public, came rather as a surprise as it was supposed that the much-coveted though unpaid position was being reserved for Mr. Balfour or Lord Roberts. Most of the papers somewhat rashly jumped to the conclusion that Lord Curzon would not return to India even though the present Government should remain in office until September. His statement in the Legislative Council that he fully intends to resume his Viceregal duties next autumn, have made these prophets look very foolish. But Lord Curzon's positiveness in the matter causes a certain amount of astonishment in view of the somewhat unsettled political situation. Is he sure that his political friends will be in power five months hence—though to-day it looks as if they will—or has he received an assurance from the Liberal leaders that if they have succeded to place before September they intend to re-appoint him? One of these alternatives must be correct. Personally I do not think it is the latter. After the attitude taken up by some very influential Liberals in both the "C.B." and Rosebery camps with reference to the Tibetan Mission, the reappointment of Lord Curzon as Viceroy by a Liberal Government is, I should say, practically out of the question. But as I have said, notwithstanding the result of the by-elections and the sorry figure cut by the Tories in allowing Major Sealy to have a walk over, all the present indications are in favour of Mr. Balfour remaining Prime Minister at least until the end of the current session.

PARTY FEELING.

As I have had occasion to remark before, one of the advantages of life in India is that English people are removed from the pettinesses and vexations that too often accompany party politics at home. Two instances of the kind I allude to have just occurred. On Tuesday night in the House of Commons on the motion for the adjournment for the Easter recess, the Leader of the Opposition in accordance with his rights assailed his Majesty's Government in general and the Prime Minister in particular. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's action gave rise not only to one of the liveliest debates of the session, but to a scene which is almost, if not quite, unprecedented. After "C.B." had finished he was replied to by Mr. Balfour in a speech which was a model of dialectical skill and the despair of his opponents. Mr. Lloyd George came next and was listened to with interest by an unusually crowded House. The next speaker was Mr. Winston Churchill and as he rose Mr. Balfour walked out of the House, not it is said as a slight to the member "who is with us but not of us" to use the Prime Minister's notable saying, but to keep an appointment with another member of the Cabinet. As Mr. Churchill complainingly said he had wanted to ask Mr. Balfour one or two questions, nearly the whole of the Ministerialists present, numbering about 250, rose in a body and walked out of the House "whilst those who had the audacity to remain and listen" I quote Mr. Ian Malcolm, M. P., "were besought to join the hilarious throng outside in the lobby by gentlemen whose party usefulness it has hitherto been difficult to ascertain." The dignity and decency of these proceedings were not enhanced by the fact that the spaces behind the swing doors at one end of the Chamber and behind Mr. Speaker's chair at the other end were blocked during Mr. Churchill's speech by knots of jeering British members. But there was also a good deal of jeering on the part of Opposition members and although it must be admitted that it is provoking for a party to have to listen to attacks on its chief by one who is at all events nominally a supporter, it is to be hoped for the reputation of the House of Commons that the proceeding of last Tuesday will not form a precedent. Sir John Gorst who protested very warmly against the attempt to deprive Mr. Churchill of an audience declared that if for no other reason the son of Lord Randolph Churchill had a hereditary right to the respect of the House. But that was rather gauche of Sir John. The son of Lord Randolph has just the same rights to the courteous treatment of his colleagues as the son of a cobbler if there happens to be one amongst the members of the House. The question is one outside persons and "hereditary rights." The intelligent foreigner who visits the House of Commons for the first time, especially if he hails from Paris or Vienna, is struck most of all with the patience with which as a rule both sides listen to arguments with which they respectively disagree. The House should be careful of its reputation. The other incident I referred to at the commencement of this paragraph concerns a gentleman very well known in Bombay, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, who by the way has just been putting some useful questions to Ministers about indentured Indian labour and other subjects in which your readers are interested. The other evening there was a social gathering at Bethnal Green in connection with a friendly society and Sir Muncherjee was present as a guest. "On being conducted to his seat" I quote from the local paper, "he extended his hand naturally in friendly greeting to Mr. Baiward and Mr. Pickersgill, whom he found in adjoining chairs. It was remarked that Mr. Pickersgill refused to respond and kept back his hand. Many ladies and gentlemen saw this incident and were disgusted. We do not wonder at this, for unpleasant as such behaviour would be in any assemblage, in one which was convened under the auspices of a fraternal body like that of the Foresters, and on an occasion specially promoted for the social and musical entertainment of the guests, an affront deliberately offered to a brother by another would naturally call for resentment by the rest of the company. We are informed that many present asked Sir Muncherjee to take steps to express his feelings at the insult offered him. But he smilingly declined to do so, saying that he would be the last person to do anything to mar the harmony of the evening or to modify the pleasure of the venerable brother whom they had met to honour, and that he was quite content to let his friends judge for themselves of the incident. One can appreciate the true gentlemanliness of this attitude, and as Sir Muncherjee has troops of friends of all shades of politics among whom he is beloved and who have experience of his unfailing urbanity, he was quite right to treat with contempt the affront offered him." I presume the Mr. Pickersgill referred to is the gentleman who for ten years sat as Radical member for South West Bethnal Green and who lost his seat at the last general election. Mr. Pickersgill, unless my memory deceives me, was one of the small knot of Liberal members who always backed up Mr Dadabhai Naoroji in his assaults in the House of Commons on our system of rule in India.

COTTON-GROWING IN INDIA.

An old Indian merchant whose name is well-known in Bombay has sent me an interesting communication "a propos" the paper on Imperial cotton growing contributed to the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts last week by Mr. A. Emmott, M.P. My correspondent specially refers to the recently issued blue-book. "Improvement of Indian Cotton," which he says bears out the views he formed a long time ago. Every effort he maintains should be made to improve the indigenous seed, as all attempts to grow American and Egyptian cotton in India have ended in failure. "In the Sixties and Seventies the India cotton crop" he proceeds "averaged a little over two million bales; in the last five years, 3,300,000 bales; and the last crop was about 3,700,000

bales. But if you turn to Government returns you will not find them approaching these figures. Those returns are utterly misleading and useless when a little trouble might make them more accurate. The quantity exported is known; so is the mill consumption. The only item of uncertainty is the local consumption for purposes other than spinning. In the sixties the official estimate was 600,000 bales; later on it was placed at 400,000 bales; and more recently reduced to 250,000 bales, to my mind an absurdly low figure. If Mr. Emmott could get from Government some returns to show how they arrive at the local consumption other than by the mills, one should know with greater certainty what the actual size was of each Indian crop. To say of any Government returns that they are "utterly misleading and useless" is I fear somewhat reasonable, but as I have indicated, my correspondent is a practical man and what he does not know about cotton is not worth knowing. If the above quotation should happen to meet the eye of the official responsible for the returns referred perhaps he may think it worth while to supply the information required without waiting for action by some member of Parliament. Government officials in India, I have been told, do not think very highly of the House of Commons and they may have some grounds for looking down upon the mother of Parliaments; but I do not think they would go so far as Lord Milner in saying they "do not care twopence what people six thousand miles away" say about them.

SERVIAN JUSTICE.

On the eve of Good Friday his Most Christian Majesty the King of Servia issued a decree placing a dozen of the higher army officers of his blood-stained kingdom on the retired list. This is regarded in Vienna as the "first step of a scheme for the settlement of the question of the treatment of the regicides and as intended to pacify the Powers." I doubt if the Powers will be pacified unless this tardy act of justice is followed by some more adequate punishment of the military assassins. I had the opportunity the other day of meeting a distinguished foreigner, who happened to be in Belgrade when the massacres occurred and who actually saw the bodies of the murdered Sovereign and his unfortunate consort. My informant who is a perfectly impartial authority and has no interest in Servian affairs, financial or political, was emphatic in declaring that King Peter I. had absolutely no hand whatever in the horrible crime which led to his accession to the Servian throne. It will be remembered that the accounts we received at the time of the terrible deeds were very contradictory. For example one version of the affairs was to the effect that after King Alexander and Queen Draga were slain their bodies were thrown out of the window. Another account denied this story altogether. The truth is that the King's body was subjected to this indignity but not that of the Queen. The excuse—if it can be called an excuse—for flinging the King's corpse into the street below was to assure the populace that the work of the savages had been fully accomplished. As showing the fury of the murderers my informant told me that each of the bodies bore some sixty or more wounds, but the physical sufferings of the Royal couple were probably of short duration and could not be compared to the mental anguish they must have endured while for two mortal hours after entrance to the palace was forced they remained in hiding. Before they were discovered the terrified Queen appeared at one of the windows and implored the soldiery to save their King. The soldiers replied that it was all right as their officers had gone inside to protect Alexander. Innocent soldiers! My informant who knew both King Alexander and Queen Draga very well indeed and is also acquainted with King Peter described the former as a very nervous kind of man and as seeming to be overweighted with the cares of State. Although Queen Draga was deficient in tact and too anxious to forward the interests of her brothers, she was not so black as she was painted. She is generally credited with having entrapped the young king into marrying her or at any rate to have moved heaven and earth to bring about that event. The fact is that she shrank from the ordeal of becoming Queen and when the King made known his wish that she should become his wife she desired to leave the country in order to prevent a union which she probably foresaw would bring trouble to her. She was actually on the point of going away when the King arrived and insisted upon her remaining. That the Servian people seem even now unable to understand the feeling of mingled horror and detestation which the butchery in question aroused in every other part of the world is a proof of their uncivilised condition. Every nation, it is said, has the Government it deserves. Clearly the Servians are only fit to be governed by a man of the type of the late King Milan. A country of blackguards should be ruled by a blackguard.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA AS A MODEL.

It used to be much more the fashion a few years ago than I think it is at present to point the finger of scorn at the Council of the Secretary of State for India and to speak of that august body as the fifth wheel of the coach even if no harsher terms were applied to it. It is interesting to notice that much as the Council may be depreciated by a certain limited but noisy class of faddists, potterers and meddlers—I need not advertise them by mentioning their names for they are always advertising themselves—it is not unlikely before many years elapse to form the model of one or more institution of the same kind. In the discussion that followed Lady Lugard's highly successful lecture at the Society of Arts, a month ago the Earl of Scarbrough, head of the Great Niger Company referred to the cruel manner in which progress in our tropical possessions—he was particularly referring to the Dark Continent—is too often hindered not only by the hot and cold fits that notoriously afflict Governments at home but by the frequent changes in the personnel of the administration on the spot. Lord Scarbrough submitted evidently with the approval of the crowded and distinguished audience, that the true remedy is to be found in the establishment of a Council of Africa on the lines of the Council of India. Another and greater authority, Sir Harry Johnston, has I see just been expressing similar opinions. In an interview the other day he deplored the action of the present Government in consenting to flood the Rand with Chinese labour instead of making it easy for the authorities in Calcutta to allow Indian coolies to be imported. "Why does the Government fail to see these things?" inquired the interviewer. Sir Harry replied:—"What I do feel is becoming increasingly necessary are Imperial Councils of a more definite kind than anything we at present possess to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Some such admirable organisation as the Council at the India Office. These Councils would be composed of representatives of most of the great divisions of the Empire." I believe that Lord Scarbrough and Sir Harry Johnston in this matter are giving expression to the views of the great majority of African experts.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The publication of the list of members of the Society of Arts for 1903-4, has been followed by the publication of a map shewing the distribution of members and the circulation of the "Journal" of the Society outside the United Kingdom. Even those familiar with the amazing growth and influence of the Society during the past twenty to twenty-five years have been surprised by the evidence this map affords of the world-wide circulation of the "Journal." Like the "Times" it circulates literally all over the civilised world: over all Europe, over all Asia, excepting that it is addressed to no intermediate Russian stations between St. Petersburg and Vladivostock. But in Japan, China, the Philippine Islands, Spain, Burma, India, Persia, and Arabia, it circulates freely, and in East and South and West of North Africa; and throughout the length and breadth of America. It positively reaches the Sandwich Islands and Fiji; and Australia and Tasmania and New Zealand shew widely-scattered subscribers and emphatically New Zealand, which in every respect seems to take the intellectual and moral lead of the states of the Australasian Commonwealth. It is calculated that the "Journal" has in all parts of the world 10,000 readers as over 3,000 numbers of the Journal are provided every week. There is probably no other scientific or learned society that is so strong and influential as the Society of Arts, and its Journal is one of the most valuable works that practical students of science and art, and political economy and economic politics can possess. The Society accepts no paper except from men who are recognised authorities on the subjects of them, and without securing experts to lead the discussion on them. Great exertions are also always made, on the occasions of the leading of the paper, to secure a chairman who commands the confidence of the public for his knowledge and ability, and above all impartiality. In this way the Society has steadily in recent years been gaining influence, until now it enjoys quite a unique position among similar institutions of the metropolis. The development of the Society in the Indian and Colonial Section has been particularly marked. The fact is that the Society's lectures, of which there are on an average two every week during the six months session, provide a regular university course in applied science and art, and in political and economic science, so far as they practically affect the British Empire: and one of the best things Indian parents could do for their children when sending them to London to study medicine or law, would be to at once make them life members of the Society, and insist on their regularly attending the lectures provided by the Society. The Journal of the Society is an invaluable record of the progress of applied science and art and commerce in the United Kingdom during the past 150 years.

"THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD."

The replica of Holman Hunt's famous picture "The Light of the World" now on exhibition in Bond Street, is of the profoundest interest. It is not exactly a "replica," for it is twice the length and breadth of the original painting in Keble College, that is to say it covers four times the canvas of the latter: and the Saviour is represented life size. This certainly increases the impressiveness of the picture, if only because it can be seen at the same time by a large number of spectators whose devout absorption in it, as they are to be seen all day long before the picture, at once raises the feeling in you of being present at a religious function and not a picture exhibition. Some ladies have been observed to sit before the picture for hours and day after day; and it is not an unusual thing to find them moved to tears. The picture is too well known to need description; but it may be said at once that it loses nothing in the face of its religious teaching, and the magic of its artistic draughtmanship and colouring by its enlargement. The Saviour is represented as "the Man of Sorrows and acquainted with grief," and the sympathetic expression of the face, as of one yearning to soothe, and succour, and save, gives so vivid an individuality to the face in this the larger presentment of the subject that it seems no longer to be a picture you are gazing on but the living Christ himself, and it is too deeply moving for words to express: and no wonder that for so many, it touches the fountain of tears. One slight refinement in the replica is the introduction of the Star and the Crescent, the artistic, or heraldic symbols of Islam, in the decoration of the lighted lanthorn in the Saviour's left hand. It is a recognition of the enduring services rendered by the teaching of Mahomed, and of his being the Messiah of Arabia and since then of Anterior Asia and all Africa, as Christ has proved of Europe and America, which was at the foundation of the deep respect and gratitude felt by that excellent man, the late Lord Stanley, for Islam; and which led him to accept burial at the hands of Muslims, as a protest against the bigotry of some spiritually-ignorant and prejudiced Christians.

GUSTAVE GEFFROY'S L'APPRENTIE.

An extraordinary sensation has been created by the publication, after 20 years labour of love on it, of the "L'Apprentie" of Gustave Geffroy. It is the romance of a Parisian "Prentice Girl," and a most pathetic idyll of the life of the lower middle class in Paris the working men and women of character as well as of intelligence and skill, who just manage by their stern sense of honesty and integrity of soul to preserve themselves and families from falling into the abyss of destitution and crime. It is a realistic story, but told with an appreciation not only of the physical facts of our human existence but of the subtler spiritual influences which permeate and mould it, and which when free course is given to them, can crown the humblest lives with glory. One of the most pathetic situations in this true story of Parisian life—so different from the life presented to us by puriant yellow backed French novelists—is that of the noble mother, Madame Pommier, on her death-bed not knowing what to say to her dutiful and affectionate younger daughter Cecile. With the tears rolling down her eyes, she takes leave of her now doubly orphaned child, with the sad words: "The worst is I do not know what to say to you my child, what to advise. That is what tortures me . . . To leave you here and not be able to teach you. "Do this, do that." " . . . Promise me to be careful; you have no one but yourself to guide you and you know nothing, but promise me to be always my dear little upright and brave daughter." That is an illuminating insight into the deep tragedy of all human Motherhood and Fatherhood. The literary style of the book is as refined as its artistic treatment is elevating, and one looks forward with impatience to the sequel promised by the "Westminster Gazette," "Cecile Pommier, Roman Parisien."

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES.

The Transatlantic lady who has paid homage to the inferior sex by adopting the nom de plume of "John Oliver Hobbes" and who in her booklet on the Delhi Durbar wrote after being one of the specially invited guests of the Viceroy in such a pleasant manner about the feudatory princes of India, contributes to a literary weekly an article "On Art by the Inch" in other words padding. But she herself in this very contribution may be said to have committed the offence against which she employs her facile though not always discreet pen. I have not counted the inches of space occupied by the article referred to but it runs to close upon a thousand words. I would ask any one who has read it whether all she protests against such length is not summed up in a single sentence of a writer whose name will possibly survive even that of the much puffed "John Oliver Hobbes." Says the author to whom I allude:—"Tout ce qu' on dit de trop est fade et rebutant" and this pregnant truth is compressed in about the tenth part of an inch.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—March 25, to April 1

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major D J C Macnabb B	Capt C H D Lyon Campbell
Mr E H Blakesley B Cov	I A
Mr W P Barton B Cov	Capt H Kirkpatrick I M S
Mr M C Macfarlane B	Capt W J Keen I A
Mr H Hayward B	Capt W D A Keys I M S
Mr P Kershaw M Cov	Capt A J Heyland I A
Mr A W Lushington M	Capt H F Head R G A
Surg Gen Sir J T Gallwey K C M G C B	Capt C D Field 88 I
	Capt G H Baldock I A
	Capt W E A Armstrong I M S
Lieut Col W A Sykes D S O I M S	Lieut C S D Wildes 76 P
	Lieut E E Wilford 30 L
Major M Walker R A	Lieut G W S Sherlock 6 G R
Major C Mactaggart I M S	Lieut P B Hall D S O 34 S
Major G H Baker I M S	Lieut E G Henderson R E
Capt E S Hall 47 S	Lieut R Hoskyn R A
Capt H N Packard R A	Lieut H B Cheyne I L
Capt W C S Prince I A	Lieut J Charteris R E
Capt C A Roosmale Cocq 43 L	Lieut A W Bartholomew R F A
Capt T L Leeds 89 I	Lieut C S Peart 51 S

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J J Cronin B 3 mo M C	Capt H Biddulph R E 6 mo M C
Capt H F Jacoob B 3 mo M C	Lieut H C M N James 65 I 6 mo M C
Mr J T Rivett Carnac B 15 days extraordinary leave	Lieut E M Nixon 36 C 3 mo M C
Mr A C Langston M 4 mo furl	Lieut T Timbrell 89 P 1 mo M C
Major P Hehir I M S 3 mo M C	Lieut E H Lancaster 25 I 2 mo M C
Major F S Widdicombe I A 1 mo M C	Commander G S Hewett R I M 3 mo M C
Capt A H O Spence I A to Sept 25 1904 on M C	Lieut H C E Dobbin R I M to May 1 1904

PERMITTED TO RETURNS.

Major J C S Vaughan I M B	Capt A Moore 66 P
Mr E H Molloy B	Capt E Heale 107 I
Mr I R T Theakston B	Lieut C W Newman 48 I
Mr A M Routher B	Assist Engineer T G J Harvey B P I M
Major W G Hatherell 122 R	

H. H. THE MAHARANA OF NANDOD.

DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

NANDOD has been the scene of unusual activity and bustle during the last fifteen days and more, writes a correspondent. As soon as it was known as definitely settled that H. H. Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, the Ruler of the State was going to England for the benefit of his health, members of the Royal Family and the officers of the State commenced a long series of entertainments in his honour. The Club Building, where most of these entertainments were given was beautifully illuminated and tastefully decorated on every occasion. A band specially brought from Broach was in attendance. As one entertainment followed another, various additions were made to the programme gone through. The scene was very affecting at the entertainment given by the Private Secretary. The temple of the Goddess Harshidhi, was the place selected for the occasion. When the Brahmins began to chant Mantras and to invoke the blessings of the Goddess upon his Highness, and when the boys sang verses extolling the various qualities of his Highness and prayed that his Highness' voyage might be a successful one, all who were present, were deeply moved. On the 11th instant the Diwan Sahib treated his Highness to a very grand entertainment. A large shamiana was erected on the Tennis Ground. The Shewan Tower and whole of the road from the Durbar Haveli to the River side were ablaze with lights, and Chinese lanterns were seen peeping out here and there through the trees. A conjurer was engaged to entertain the company. The entertainment was a splendid one and no pains were spared to make it as successful as possible.

On the 12th instant, the inhabitants of the town entertained his Highness to a pan supari party. A large part of the town was decorated with arches, bearing appropriate mottoes, and rows of lights were put up on both sides of the road leading to Ranchhadji's Temple—the place of the meeting.

Mr. Bascl, a leading pleader of the town, thanked his Highness most sincerely on behalf of the people of the town, for the deep sympathy, the anxious solicitude, the fatherly care which have all along characterized his Highness's rule. His Highness he said, had long been contemplating a trip to England for the benefit of his health. But the various calamities which the State passed through during the last few years, induced his Highness to postpone the trip in order to watch personally over his subjects whose happiness and prosperity were so dear to him. He spoke in very high terms of the enlightened educational policy of his Highness, and congratulated his Highness on the various reforms inaugurated by him in the different departments of the State. In conclusion he prayed that his Highness's trip might be a successful one and that he might soon be back amongst his loving subjects, full of health and vigour.

The Dewan Saheb on behalf of his Highness thanked the people for the kind words used and for the kind wishes expressed. He reminded the people of the words used by his Highness at the time of his installation. The words were:—"I shall be the study of my life to do everything that would promote your happiness. In the happiness of my dear subjects, lies my happiness and in their misery, my misery." It was for the people to judge for themselves how far his Highness had redeemed the pledge then given. He assured the audience that his Highness was deeply moved by the devotion and loyalty of his subjects and he would always pray to God to keep his subjects happy and prosperous.

On the 13th instant his highness left the Palace at about 2 p.m. passed a short time at the Harshedhi Mata's temple and then drove through the town to the station. The whole town including women and children had turned out to catch a glimpse of his Highness as he drove along. He was garlanded on the way by the students of the different schools and flowers were showered upon him all along the road. His Highness was visibly affected by these manifestations of affectionate loyalty.

The station was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. The platform was crowded to suffocation with the officers and the gentry of the town. Officers and the representatives of different communities of the people garlanded his Highness on the platform and a photograph was taken of those present.

The Head Master of the High School on behalf of the people assembled addressed his Highness as follows:—It has been said that out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh. Our hearts are however so full to-day that we find it impossible to give an adequate expression to our feelings. The thought that your Highness will soon be going to a strange and distant country, far away from your loving relations and devoted subjects and that we shall not enjoy the privilege of seeing and hearing you for many a long month, has so unnerved us, so overpowered us that it is impossible to express what we feel at present. We bore up somehow till today but now, when the moment of separation has arrived our fortitude has given way. In numerable instances of your Highness's generous disposition of kindness, of leniency, of anxious solicitude for our interests, crowd into our minds and give poignancy to the approaching separation. We entreat you most respectfully to pardon us for any act of apparent rudeness or disrespect, any act of unintentional disobedience of your Highness's orders, anything done by any of us which was calculated to give you pain. On your Highness's part, there was not a single unkind word ever uttered, not a single unkind look ever cast at any of us. Your Highness's treatment of us was characterised by uniform kindness and sympathy. It is but natural that when such a beloved king is going on a long voyage we should feel as a child feels when separated from his mother. We shall pray to God every day that He in His infinite mercy may shield and preserve your Highness during your sojourn in a distant country, that He may crown with success your Highness's lofty aims in undertaking the voyage. That He may soon restore your Highness's to perfect health, and bring your Highness back to rule over us.

Tears glistened in his Highness' eyes as he listened to this address. He then took his seat in the saloon. As the special train steamed out of the station amidst showers of flowers and waving of handkerchiefs, there was not a single dry eye on the platform.

Kumarsahb Digvijaisinji, the special Fouz Officer and Dr. Patel, the chief Medical Officer, who are to accompany his Highness to England, will join him in Bombay on the 18th instant.

A TRADES MARK CASE.

At the High Court on Saturday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyabji, the case of the Central India Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, against Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ld. was called on for a consent decree. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Lang,—instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co, appeared for the defendants.

In their plaint, the plaintiffs stated that they are the owners of the Empress Mills at Nagpore, started by them in 1877 and that from that time they have been using, on certain cloths and yarns manufactured in the mills, a kind of stamp bearing the bust of the late Queen Empress with a snake or cobra on either side. They further stated that by the stamp their goods are known and distinguished as the "Nag Chap" (i.e. Snake Stamp) goods in Nagpore and other parts of the Central Provinces, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Amritsar and elsewhere in India, and have acquired a high and wide-spread reputation in the Indian markets. They complained that the defendants have been selling and exposing for sale in Nagpore, Bombay, and other markets, where the plaintiffs' cloth and yarn are sold, a kind of cloth of a similar but inferior description to that of the plaintiffs, bearing thereon a stamp consisting of the figure of a human being standing erect, and holding in each hand the figure of a cobra or snake and bearing over it the words "Nagna" or "Nagni" in Gujrati. This stamp, the plaintiffs said, was an infringement of their trademark, and it was stated that purchasers of the defendants' cloth, were, and were likely, to be deceived into supposing that they were buying cloth manufactured by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs prayed that the defendants might be restrained from using the said or any other similar stamp, and for further incidental relief.

By the consent decree, it was decreed that the defendants, their servants, or agents should be perpetually restrained by the order and injunction of the Court from marking, stamping, or printing on their cloth any marks, stamp, figures or words so as to pass off their goods as the plaintiffs' goods and in particular from using the stamp of the cobras or snakes with the human figure or any other stamp either in combination with the word "Nagna" or "Nagni", or otherwise, in any goods other than the plaintiffs' goods, so as to colourably imitate the plaintiffs' stamp, or so as likely to induce purchasers into the belief that such goods are the plaintiffs' goods; and the defendants were also ordered to pay to the plaintiffs their costs of the suit.

CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION.

The possibility of Catarrh extending to the lungs is described in the last issue of the

REVIEW OF EAR NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES.

Anyone interested in the subject can obtain a free copy of this Medical Journal. The "Review" is published in London, England, but a copy can be obtained by sending Name and Address to "Review," care of "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PRIMARY EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IMPORTED INTO NATAL, &c.

In the House of Commons on Friday March 25, Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: What provision is made for the primary education of the children of labourers imported from India (under indenture or otherwise) into Natal, British Guiana, Mauritius, Fiji, and Trinidad, as well as the Straits Settlements and Ceylon; and whether there are any restrictions in the Colonies referred to respecting the age at which these children may be employed, and their hours of labour.

Mr. Lyttelton: In British Guiana and Trinidad the elementary schools are open to the children of labourers imported from India equally with those of the rest of the population. Education in these schools is free in the lower standards in the case of British Guiana and throughout in the case of Trinidad. In Trinidad there are about 50 elementary schools receiving Government assistance, the main object of which is the instruction of Indian children, and there is a certified Indian training school under Government inspection for orphan, deserted, and other Indian children. No child under 15 in British Guiana or under 16 in Trinidad can be indentured or bound to perform any service on a plantation, with the exception of children introduced into the colony with parents or friends, who may be deemed between the ages of 10 and 15 in the case of British Guiana and 16 in the case of Trinidad, to be indentured to the employer to whom the parent or friend may for whose charge they were introduced is indentured. In British Guiana such children can be indentured only if the employer has made all available provision for their instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic. In neither colony does there appear to be any provision other than those applicable to all indentured labour limiting the hours of employment of children. (2) In Natal there are schools for the children of Indian immigrants which are administered under the ordinary Education Acts of the colony. Under the Natal Indian Immigration Law of 1891 the assignment of younger persons to applicants for the services of Indian immigrants is only allowed for such lighter varieties of labour as they are fitted for. The minimum age for contract labour is 10 years. (3) In Mauritius the children of Indian immigrants are educated in the ordinary schools of the colony. Under the Labour Ordinance of 1878 no written contract of service shall be allowed with any minor under the age of 10, nor with any minor between the ages of 10 and 15 for more than one year, or without the consent of parent or guardian. A minor of 15 or upwards is free to engage if a parent or guardian makes no objection. (4) In Fiji, as in the other colonies, ordinary schools are open to the children of Indian immigrants. Such children if they have come over with their parents and are over five years old at the date of arrival, are indentured to serve at the age of 10 on the plantations to which their parents are indentured. (5) The minimum age at which contracts may be entered into under the Indian Immigration Ordinance, 1899, in the Straits Settlements is 16. In this colony also the ordinary schools are available for the children of immigrants. (6) The hon. member is aware that in Ceylon the whole subject of the education of the children of labourers imported from India has been for some time past under the consideration of a committee. The report of this committee is understood to be in the printer's hands in Ceylon and will shortly be sent home.

THE CHINESE LABOUR ORDINANCE AND BRITISH INDIANS.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If he will state fully the terms of the message in which Lord Milner, or the Transvaal authority, has asked permission to place some locations or residences of British Indian subjects in Johannesburg under the provisions of the Chinese Labour Ordinance owing to the prevalence of plague there, and what reply he has sent to the message and whether, in view of the general powers of the local administration to provide sanitary safeguards in such an emergency, he will recommend that recourse be not had to the Ordinance, which distinctly provided that it was not applicable to British Indian subjects.

Mr. Lyttelton: The message to which I referred in my remarks in the House yesterday, and which, I stated seemed to secure, did not I find, bear the meaning which I attached to it at first, and indeed related to another Ordinance altogether, which does not concern the treatment of Asiatics within the Transvaal. I have no reason to suppose that recourse will be had to the Labour Importation Ordinance in connection with the plague.

THE BRITISH ARMY AND INDIA.

On Monday, March 28, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether he will state what number of the 227,000 men and officers, now being voted as the established strength of the British Army for the year 1904-05, will be usually stationed in the Indian Empire; what is the estimated proportion that the Indian revenues will thus have to sustain of the whole cost of the British Army; whether the consent of the Government of India has been formally obtained to the maintenance in that country of such troops and to the charge on the Indian revenues consequent thereon during the coming financial year; and whether the despatch recording that consent by the Governor-General in Council, together with any dissents, will be placed before Parliament.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: The numbers quoted do not include troops who would usually be stationed in the Indian Empire and whose cost falls upon Indian revenues, with the exception of those native regiments now serving in Somaliland and North China, whose cost is borne by imperial funds.

THE MISSION TO TIBET.

Mr. Trevelyan asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, if fighting takes place as a consequence of the advance of the political mission into Tibet, the Government will recognise the expedition as a military one, and take the necessary steps, to secure the consent of both Houses of Parliament, as required by law.

Mr. Brodrick: His Majesty's Government will undoubtedly comply with the law as expressed in sections 54 and 55 of the Act for the better Government of India.

In answer to Mr. Weir, Mr. Brodrick said: Col. Younghusband arrived at Tuna on Jan. 8, and has there awaited the collection of adequate supplies for a further advance. The Chinese Minister was informed on Nov. 23 that it was impossible that his Majesty's Government should consent to postpone the measures which the conduct of the Tibetans had constrained them to adopt. The British Commissioner will resort to force only in the event of his advance being forcibly resisted, or of his communications being endangered.

Replying to a further question by Mr. Weir, Mr. Brodrick said: The new Amban is reported to have arrived at Lassa on Feb. 11 last. I have not heard that Col. Younghusband has received any communication from him or from any Tibetan official who may be accompanying him.

Mr. Lough asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the armed expedition into Tibet is now about to advance from Tuna to Kalo-Tso, will he state how far the latter place is from the Indian frontier and from Lhassa; and whether, in view of the seriousness of this step, the Government can give facilities for discussing this enterprise in accordance with section 55 of 21 and 22 Vict., c. 106, which provides that no military expedition shall be undertaken outside the frontier of India without the consent of Parliament.

Mr. Brodrick: The political mission to Tibet is now about to advance to Kalatso. Kalatso is about 100 miles from the Indian frontier at Rhenok, and about 200 miles from Lhassa. As I have already stated in this house his Majesty's Government do not regard the fact than an escort accompanies the mission as necessitating any action under section 55 of the Government of India Act, 21 and 22 Vict., 106.

Mr. Lough further asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state in what terms, and by what document, the concurrence of the Chinese Government was expressed with reference to the British advance into Tibetan territory; whether orders have been given to Col. Younghusband for a further advance; and what are the instructions in case such advance is resisted by the Tibetans.

Mr. Brodrick: In their letter to Mr. Townley of July 13 last the Chinese Government accepted Khambajong, in Thibet, as the meeting-place of the Commission. Further, in his Note of December 22 the Chinese Minister suggested Yatung, also in Thibet, as the meeting-place. For the reason stated in Lord Lansdowne's Note to the Chinese Minister of Nov. 23, his Majesty's Government have been unable to consent to stop the further advance of the mission into Thibet. Orders have been given for the mission to advance to Gyang-tse, Col. Younghusband had been instructed to resort to force only in the event of his advance being forcibly resisted or his communication endangered.

Mr. Herbert Broudrers asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will give the latest information as to the position of the armed expedition into Tibet; whether he has any information as to a landslip accident to the 23rd Pioneers; and, can he say whether out of the 4,000 yaks originally collected for the Mission over 3,000 have died from exposure and disease.

Mr. Brodrick: (1) The mission is according to the latest information, still at Tuna; (2) I have received no information except through the Press, as to the accident to the 23rd Pioneers (3) I have no precise information as to the mortality among the yaks collected for the mission, but I am aware that it has been large.

Mr. Trevelyan asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether any further papers are about to be printed in reference to the political mission to Tibet.

Mr. Brodrick: No further papers are about to be printed at present.

THE MISSION TO TIBET.

On Tuesday, March 29, Mr. Brodrick, replying to Mr. Trevelyan, said, as was anticipated, the advance of the mission in Tibet had been continued within the last day or two. The position was that the suzerain Power, China, had undertaken to communicate with our representatives in Tibet through its Envoy, but unfortunately the Chinese Envoy, who started in December 1902, had not yet appeared at the point of meeting. The Government had every reason to believe that the delay of the Envoy was due to the fact that Tibetans had prevented him from obtaining the necessary transport. After many months of negotiation and patience it had become necessary to advance to the Gyang-tse, and they had every reason to believe that a satisfactory arrangement would be concluded. He assured the House that the Government were determined to keep the operations in connection with the mission within bounds. They had no desire to aggress the Tibetans, and they had no design on their territory. Though they were desirous of opening up trade between India and Tibet, they had no desire to force on the Tibetans posts or anything which might savour of a military operation.

Questioned by Sir M. Bhownaggree as to whether the Tibetan mission that was expected at St. Petersburg last month had been informed by Russia that a later date would be more opportune for its reception, and that the mission would accordingly reach St. Petersburg at the end of May with a present for the Czar from the Dalai Lama, Lord Percy replied that his Majesty's Government have no information on the subject.

THE AMEER OF AFGANISTAN.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether any official information has been received to the effect that the Ameer of Afghanistan had been poisoned.

Mr. Brodrick replied: No.

AMOUNTS ASSIGNED FOR RAILWAYS'-WATER STORAGE AND IRRIGATION.

Mr. Price asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state what are the amounts assigned for railways and water storage or irrigation respectively of the Public Works Loan for 30,000,000 rs. just announced by the Indian Government.

Mr. Brodrick: The loan in question is required in order to provide a portion of the money to be expended on railways and irrigation works in 1904-1905, but it is not specifically allocated to particular works. The capital expenditure on irrigation works and State railways estimated for the year is—Irrigation works, £833,300; State railways, £1,310,300.

CALCUTTA INCOME-TAX OFFICE.

THE CORRUPTION ENQUIRY.

DURING the latter part of the year 1903 and the early months of 1904, certain memorials were submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor by the Marwari community in Calcutta which contained general allegations of corruption and malpractices against subordinates of the Calcutta Income-tax Officer, whose duty it is to examine the account books of native traders for the purpose of assessment. In support of the general allegations a reference was made to petitions presented to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, in which specified officers of the Income-tax Department had been accused of having on two occasions exacted or attempted to exact illegal gratification to procure a reduction of the assessment on particular individuals or firms. These are the only definite charges which were contained in the memorials.

The report received from the Board and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, who were asked to enquire into these allegations, indicated that they were unable to enquire into statements accusing various persons of receiving bribes, because the complainants declined to give particulars unless they were promised an immunity from prosecution for bribery. The Lieutenant-Governor considered that the case could not be disposed of in a satisfactory manner, while the evidence was thus admittedly incomplete. Moreover, it did not appear to his Honour that there was any real objection in a matter of this nature to promise immunity from prosecution for bribery and it certainly seemed more desirable that the whole matter should be thoroughly cleared up than that such a promise should be withheld. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly appointed Mr. H. Savage, I. C. S., late Commissioner of the Dacca Division to hold a full and complete enquiry into the allegations. To permit of an enquiry of this kind, it was necessary to vest Mr. Savage with discretionary power to obtain true and full information and even to promising exemption from prosecution for any offence punishable under sections 161—165, Indian Penal Code, or the abetment of such offence by reason of the witness having taken part in any transaction to which his information for evidence might relate. The enquiry was accordingly held by Mr. Savage under these conditions, and was completed on the 29th March, 1904. He recorded the evidence of men of high standing among the Marwari community, and examined the account books of various firms. He found convincing evidence against Nakchedi Lal Sircar, Income-tax Assessor and Jagannath Jalan, Marvari reader in the Income-Tax office which satisfied the Commissioner, beyond any possibility of doubt, that these men had systematically exacted illegal gradifications. He accordingly called upon them to show cause why they should no be dismissed from the service of Government. In the explanations which they submitted they sought to show that the charges made against them were false and the outcome of enmity, but they were unable to bring forward anything to weaken the evidence recorded against them. The Commissioner accordingly dismissed them from the service of Government.

In reporting the results of his enquiry, Mr. Savage suggested that a Deputy Collector, with a thorough knowledge of Kaithi should in future be appointed to perform the duties of Examiner of Marwari accounts.

The Lieutenant-Governor has confirmed the order of dismissal passed against the Income Tax employes. Nakchedi Lal and Jagannath Jalan. His Honour has also approved the suggestion that a Deputy Collector should be appointed to examine Marwari accounts and steps have been taken to give it early effect.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS AND PROMOTION.

A RECENT Army Order rectifies to some extent the serious grievance which regimental commanders suffered under, as compared to Staff Officers. As is well known—indeed it became almost a public scandal—it was possible for an officer to jump from Captain to full Colonel in three years without earning two out of the three important steps thus gained. For instance, the favoured officer was sent as a Captain to some small frontier squabble, his reward for which would be handsomely met by a Brevet Majority. But "Gazettes" take a long time coming out and our friend the Captain meanwhile became Major by seniority and was therefore given a double step up to Lieutenant-Colonel. But this was not all. He was then made an A. D. C. or A. Q. M. G. and three years later without further effort became a substantive full Colonel in the Army! It is hardly necessary, says the "Pioneer" to suggest that the regulations were extremely loosely worded to allow of such a preposterous abuse of patronage. As against this meteor-like elevation of a Staff Officer, a regimental officer had to serve four years in actual command of a regiment, as a Lieut.-colonel, before he could become a full Colonel. By the new Army Order, however, his position is much bettered, for a Brevet or substantive Lieutenant-Colonel is eligible for a full Colonelcy in three years, if actually holding command of a regiment; whilst the half of all service as a Lieutenant-Colonel in a non qualifying appointment counts towards a diminution of three three years. Thus a Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel who is Second-in-Command of a regiment for, say, four years carries two of those towards his qualifying period, and becomes eligible for a full Colonelcy after commanding his regiment for one year. To still further equalise matters it is understood that Lord Kitchener intends not to appoint officers to the higher grades on the Staff, except for special reasons, unless they have first commanded regiments.

On the arrival of the Indian mail steamer Persia at Plymouth on March 25, it was reported that one of the mail sorter who travelled on the ship between Bombay and Aden developed symptoms of bubonic plague three days after leaving the Persia at Aden on March 9. There were no cases of suspicious sickness on board the vessel during the homeward journey, but at Plymouth the regulations of the Local Government Board were carried out, as the liner has technically become an infected vessel.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

VICTORY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE University Boat Race from Putney to Mortlake, which was rowed on Saturday, March 25th was one of the best races which has been seen since 1896, for the result was in doubt for nearly three-quarters of the course; but it, of course, by no means follows that the crews themselves were good. Indeed, they were not; and it is not too much to say that the Cambridge crew would have been beaten by any of the winning crews of the last five years. In saying this there is no intention to disparage in any way either the coaches or the men, for both the one and the other have taken the greatest pains to obtain the best results. But the difficulties that have been experienced during the practice this year have been so great that it really does great credit to all concerned that the crews turned out as well as they did. To take first the Oxford crew, who have been the more unfortunate of the two. They started practice with three old Blues, but they had scarcely settled down to work before the late president, Mr. E. G. Monier-Williams (University), injured himself to such an extent that he was unable to take any further part. The new president Mr. C. A. Willis (Magdalen), rowed in the boat until three weeks before the race, when he in his turn was unable to row any longer. This necessitated a reconstruction of the whole crew, a most detrimental although, in this case, unavoidable proceeding at so short a time before the race. The Oxford crew therefore lost two old Blues out of the three. These, however, were minor misfortunes compared with the disadvantages suffered on account of the weather. The Thames was in flood more than once; and this at Oxford is a most serious drawback, for not only is the course available for practice considerably shortened, but the coach can get nowhere near the crew to see what they are doing and correct their faults. The Cambridge crew also have had their difficulties. They, too, lost their president, Mr. J. Edwards Moss, who injured himself, and they had the greatest difficulty in

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND GREAT BRITAIN.

St. Petersburg March 29 (Reuter).—The "Russ" points out that in spite of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the British Government continues to observe an absolutely correct attitude, which testifies to its firm resolution loyally to maintain neutrality. The "Russ" regards this attitude as calculated to contribute potently to a gradual clearing of the political horizon.

The "Novosti," in an article to-day, says it regards the impending agreement between Great Britain and France as a great historic event, and remarks that Russia and Great Britain could no less favourably settle the questions which separate them, all of which are by no means insoluble. If an Anglo-Franco-Russian alliance were to be realised, universal peace, as well as the true interests of Russia, would, concludes the "Novosti," be completely guaranteed for a long time to come.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

Paris, March 25 "Times."—The London correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" sends his newspaper what are represented to be some complementary details to the information already given concerning the Anglo-French negotiations.

According to this authority, there is to be, first, a convention providing for the final solution of the Newfoundland Question. Broadly speaking France formally abandons all her territorial rights on the French shore and her rights of policing the waters of Newfoundland. In exchange she receives about 3,000,000 frs. (£120,000) for her subjects established on the French shore where they have manufactories for preserving lobsters. French subjects will also enjoy the same rights of fishing as British subjects. Finally, France will receive on the frontier of Sokoto a strip of territory which will give her facilities of communication with her colonies in Central Africa.

Secondly besides the above Convention an exchange of notes referring to Morocco, Egypt and Siam will take place between the London and Paris Foreign Offices. No attempt will be made to reach a final solution of these three questions, but merely to eliminate the elements they contain, which may be dangerous to a friendly understanding between the two countries. Sensational transactions must not be expected, and it must not be supposed that France or England will derive any considerable advantage therefrom. In reality they will only secure one immediate result which is to determine the spirit that is to prevail in future between them in dealing with these three questions. There is no idea that France should abandon her rights in Egypt. She will simply recognise and it would be difficult not to do so, that England has acquired a preponderant position which must be taken into account by according her facilities as far as it lies in the power of France to grant them to govern and administer the country.

In Morocco England who has in her hands half the foreign trade will be content to recognise that both from a geographical and political point of view France has preponderant interests, and that it is desirable to give her facilities for their protection.

In Indo-China, Great Britain will recognise the manifest destinies of France, and will declare herself willing not to thwart them.

The representative of the "Echo de Paris" adds that, although these agreements exhibit the two Governments as apparently giving and withholding simultaneously, they are of vast importance, as they remove many dangers of friction. They constitute the consolidation of the "entente cordiale" established in Paris and London by King Edward and M. Loubet. In future, should any grave incident arise in Egypt, Morocco, or Siam, which is always possible, the two Governments would be prepared to face it with a calm which would furnish a serious basis for arriving at a pacific solution.

OPINION AT BERLIN AND VIENNA.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" writes (March 27):—

The German Press is beginning to discount in a prudent spirit the issue of the Anglo-French negotiations. The "Post" generously observes that Germany has no intention of disturbing England and France in their negotiations with reference to Egypt or Morocco. It is claimed for Germany that she has never placed any obstacles in the way of England in the course of international deliberations on the subject of Egypt, since, as Bismarck once said, Germany does not want to throw any stones into the Egyptian garden." Reference is also made to the Emperor William's telegram to Lord Kitchener after the victory of Omdurman.

The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" views of the reproduces an alleged semi-official exposition of the views of the German Government to the effect that the French alliance with Russia has acted as a restraint upon the restlessness of France in Europe and that similar results may, perhaps, be expected from the Anglo-French entente. According to this view "the English fleet, provided that Germany maintains her defences on a level with their mission, will no more be employed to secure a revision of the treaty of Frankfurt than will the Russian Army." Germany has never been opposed to the expansion of France in Africa, and is prepared to welcome every development which turns the attentions of the nations to sphere outside the continent of Europe and therefore diminishes the danger of European wars.

Vienna, March 28.—"The Fremdenblatt" describes the Anglo-French understanding as undoubtedly a very important event, and goes on to say:—

The first man in France who had the courage to pass over the still very lively tradition of hereditary enmity was Napoleon III. The Crimean war brought British and French troops to the Russian coast. Then followed the combined operations in China, and the entente was continued during the action in Mexico. It was not altogether buried under the debris of the empire, as English Liberals and Radicals felt drawn towards the Republic, and Gambetta openly declared that his then still isolated country ought to seek an understanding with England. The opportunity for it was the Egyptian Question; but the French Chamber, suspicious of German pitfalls, and constantly believing that France was on the eve of a German attack declined to co-operate with England in Egypt, however modestly, and the "entente" with England came to grief just where it was meant to be firmly cemented—that is, in Egypt.

As time went on, the French plucked up courage to acquire one colony after another; but the irritation at having lost influence in Egypt remained, and the good understanding found a bitter end at Fashoda. Now was the word "revanche" again heard, this time in reference to the English. The two countries were again almost hopelessly estranged, and during the South African war the enthusiasm for the Boers was even greater in France than in Germany. Everything passes, and so this phase went by. . . .

Great as was the effect of King Edward's visit to Paris and M. Loubet's visit to London, it was the Russo-Japanese conflict which helped to bring the negotiations to a conclusion; because an understanding between the two countries was now of the greatest value to both of them. France and England appear to have promised each other not to interfere and by doing so they have relieved each other of treaty obligations onerous to both. Yet it cannot be said that they will be false to their engagements. They can remain neutral without their allies having a right to charge them with bad faith.

The fact that the two Powers are able to arrive at an understanding in reference to so many and so delicate questions cannot but be regarded as favourable to the security of peace; and in France, especially the Agreement will be taken as a sign of the country having risen to a position it has not attained for a long time.

The "Fremdenblatt's" article (remarks the correspondent of the Standard) completely dispels the suspicion that Austria was jealous of the Anglo-French understanding.

Vienna March 29 ("Times."—In a striking article, the "Neue Freie Presse" comments to-day upon the enormous political range" of the impending Anglo-French agreement, and after recapitulating its alleged contents, concludes that Continental Powers have no reason to regard the agreement with uneasiness since, it will be a valuable addition to the existing bulwarks of peace. Germany, adds the "Neue Freie Presse" is the only great European Power to which the Anglo-French treaty might become disagreeable. Energetically, but with bad fortune, as the Herero rising again shows, Germany has extended her interests and her aims beyond the seas. Henceforth she will need to steer more cautiously towards the future than rides upon the water. The two strongest colonial Powers now stand united across her path, and Berlin must needs take this mighty innovation into account. It will be easier for Germany to reconcile herself to the agreement, concludes the "Presse," inasmuch as the far-sighted wisdom of King Edward the sponsor of the agreement, stands as a guarantee to the world that it is assuredly a work of peace.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Rome March 25 "(Reuter)."—The French Ambassador, acting upon instructions from M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign affairs, and M. Combes, the Premier, has addressed a vigorous protest to Mgr. Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State, against the attack made by the Pope upon the French Government in his recent allocution to the Cardinals.

In the French Senate, on March 25, where the credits were passed by 258 votes to 2. M. Delcasse, replying to a member who had declared that M. Loubet's visit to Rome was likely to offend the Pope, said that to return the King of Italy's visit, to carry to Italy the salutations of France, and thus to knit more closely for the common weal of both countries the ties formed by sentiment and interest could certainly not give umbrage to any one. Italy had become a great nation, and at no point were her interests opposed to those of France. It was the duty of the two Governments to see to it that no cause of misunderstanding existed between the countries. The general policy of both countries had finally been harmonised. France and Italy had now only to work side by side in all confidence for the development of their prosperity. The President's visit could only strengthen the favourable state of things, and there was no reason why any Frenchman should refuse to take part in this demonstration of international comity.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT NAPLES.

Rome, March 27, ("Times").—The meeting between the German Emperor and the King of Italy took place yesterday at one o'clock on board the "Hohenzollern, where the Emperor entertainted the King and his suite at lunch, the Perfect and the Syndic of Naples being also present. At the conclusion of the lunch the King pronounced the following toast in Italian:—

In offering your Majesty an affectionate greeting I express all the joy which I feel in seeing your Majesty again, in your Majesty my people and I recognise and love a faithful and sure friend. The bonds which happily have for so many years united our States, to each other and with a common ally have been until now the strongest safeguard of European peace. Such they ought to remain revived always by our faith in the alliance and by the sentiments of our peoples, who brought together in the past by similarity of national political vicissitudes are now bound together by their common aspiration towards a future of peaceful progress. With these sentiments I drink to the health of your Majesty, of her Majesty the Empress, of all the Imperial family, and of the glorious German nation.

The Emperor, speaking in German, answered as follows:—

In coming here after assiduous labour to seek repose upon the magnificent shores of your Majesty's country I follow the impulse of my heart, which always leads me, like my own compatriots, to the sympathetic and hospitable Italian nation. For the first time I salute your Majesty on board a German ship of war with my mind filled with gratitude for the cordial greeting addressed to me by your Majesty.

The idea of the Triple Alliance is indelibly engraved in the spirit of our subjects. That alliance, concluded by our illustrious predecessors and the revered Head of the House of Hapsburg has become a blessing for our own peoples and for Europe, a sure bulwark of peace under the protection of which the peaceful development of nations will continue uninterrupted. Always faithful, as I am, to those promised pledges, I beg your Majesty's permission to raise my glass. Looking out on the fine Italian fleet whose flag is unfurled together with our own, looking out on the beautiful Bay of Naples, from which so much poetry and so great a wealth of historic record is exhaled, I drink to the health of their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy, of the valiant army and fleet, and of the sympathetic people of Italy.

The warmth of the greetings and the cordial language of the speeches exchanged by the two Sovereigns are commented on with great satisfaction in the Italian Press.

IMPERIALISM AND FREE TRADE

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The following has been received from the Secretary of the Tariff Commission:—

The Tariff Commission has now held 11 meetings, at which the average attendance of members has been 40. The special committees on the iron and steel trades, the engineering and machinery trades, the textile trades, and on foreign tariffs have also held several meetings, and the agricultural committee has commenced it specific investigation into the effect of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals on agricultural conditions. The work of the commission so far may be briefly summarised as follows:—

1. The materials already available for the purposes of the inquiry in official returns and published books have been surveyed with the view of shortening as far as possible the labours of the Commission. The result of this examination is to show that, while there is abundant information already published either in England or abroad on nearly every branch of the Fiscal Question, there is at present no satisfactory or complete summary of this information to be found, and the data necessary for forming conclusions as to the effect on different branches of trade of the application, in detail, of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals must be collected from the manufacturers, merchants, and traders themselves.

2. The preliminary work of the Commission has therefore been to decide on the method of inquiry to be adopted, to settle the relation between the different kinds of evidence to be derived from published documents, forms of inquiry, and witnesses respectively, and to take adequate steps for obtaining it.

3. In the absence of any satisfactory classification of the industries of the United Kingdom, the Commission has to take them group by group and work out a classification for the purposes of the inquiry. This is now practically complete for the iron and steel trades and much progress has been made with the engineering and machinery, the textile, and other industries.

4. Similarly preparatory work had to be undertaken with regard to the tariffs and Customs regulations at present in force or proposed in foreign countries and British possessions.

5. Memoranda have also been perpared on the statistics of iron and steel production (already published) and organisation and working of the German cartels, developments in the United States iron and steel trade, the objects of foreign tariffs, railway policy, evidence given before the United States Industrial Commission, agricultural statistics, and many other subjects. All such memoranda are based upon materials which are generally accessible.

6. More important evidence has been obtained in response to the forms of inquiry issued by the Commission. The replies to Form No. 1 (for all manufacturers) are now practically complete. They relate to every industry in the country, and in most cases have been prepared with the greatest care. Taken altogether they constitute a mass of information on the conditions of trade at the present time of the utmost value, not only for the immediate purposes of the Commission, but as the starting-point for further inquiries into industrial conditions in the United Kingdom. Only the iron and steel forms have as yet been completely tabulated. These are found to include firms employing not less than 75 per cent. of the total number of persons engaged in this industry.

7. A special form applicable to the iron and steel trades has also been issued and there has already been a generous response. Many of the replies to this special form are extraordinarily detailed, and supply most valuable data for forming an opinion as to the actual organisation of the iron and steel trade at the present time and the precise nature of the difficulties which have to be dealt with. Many firms and trade associations have placed at the disposal of the Commission the statistics they have themselves compiled for business purposes, and without reference to the fiscal controversy.

8. Special forms, to which the replies are now being received, have also been issued to the merchants and others.

9. Numerous replies have been received to the form issued to trade unions.

The preliminary work of the Commission may now, therefore, be considered complete. The evidence obtained, as above described, suggests both the points on which the criticism of expert witnesses is necessary and those on which such witnesses may be invited to give supplementary information. In addition to any evidence they may desire to lay before the Commission on their own initiative, after Easter the examination of witnesses will proceed as rapidly as possible.

Sir Frederick Wills, M. P. for North Bristol, has withdrawn from membership of the Bristol Liberal Unionist Association because that body has decided to support tariff reform candidates. Sir Frederick says he is still opposed to Home Rule, but is strongly in favour of Free Trade, as being best for the country and especially the working classes.

Mr. Lewis Fry, a former member for North Bristol, has also resigned his connexion with the local Liberal Unionist Association. In a letter the right hon. gentleman says he feels that, consistently with his convictions on the supremely important question of Free Trade, he cannot remain a member of an organisation that will give active assistance to candidates who support Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

Mr. J. Moore Bayley presided on March 25 at the annual meeting of the Central Birmingham Conservative Association. He explained at length his views upon the Fiscal Question, and said that in Birmingham there was no doubt a strong feeling in favour of Mr. Chamberlains policy. In November last in presiding at the meeting which was addressed by Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. Winston Churchill, he gave offence to a great many of his political friends. He had been asked by the executive committee to accept re-election as president of the association and though he appreciated the honour he declined to put himself in an invidious position, and he had come to the conclusion that it would be better for the party and for himself that he should decline again to take up the presidency of the General Division. He wanted to be loyal to Mr. Balfour, but when there was so much doubt surrounding what the actual policy of their leader was and what that policy might be when the time came for the decision of the electors to be taken, it would not be fair for him to have the responsibility of leading them. His principles as a Free Trader were as strong as ever. He had no intention of surrendering them, nor had he any intention of leaving the ranks of the Conservative Party. He proposed the election of Mr. T. D. Neal as president. An amendment was proposed that Councillor Bowater should be elected, and Mr. Moore Bayley was charged with holding a brief for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. An animated discussion followed. Mr. Neal stated that he wished to test the feeling of a representative Conservative meeting. Mr. Chamberlain's views were not part of the Government policy, and he had seen no arguments that convinced him that they were right. Other speakers declared themselves supporters of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and regretted the division of opinion among the Conservative Party. After a division Mr Neal was declared elected by a large majority.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN OUT.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN NORTHERN KOREA.

TOGO'S LATEST RAID.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

From Admiral Togo's report of his last attempt to block the harbour entrances at Port Arthur, it appears that the exploit, which was carried out under such exceptionally gallant circumstances, very nearly succeeded. Two, at least of the four steamers sent in were sunk in spots advantageous to the Japanese, but the Russians were successful in preventing the closing of the fairway.

The attempt was valiantly carried out under a hot fire, and the Japanese lost four killed and nine wounded. A commander who behaved with splendid bravery lost his life. Considerable damage was done to a Russian destroyer, and others of their vessels were hit. The Japanese ships sustained no damage.

An official Japanese account has been received of the engagement at Chong-ju on the 28th inst. The Russians numbered 600, and were obliged to retreat in the direction of Wi-ju. The Japanese lost five killed and thirteen wounded. The report says that the Russians must have suffered losses at least as bad as the Japanese. On the other hand General Kuropatkin's account of the fight alleges that the Japanese lost forty killed and 100 wounded.

"NEARLY SUCCESSFUL."

ADMIRAL TOGO ON HIS LAST ATTEMPT TO BLOCK PORT ARTHUR.

The Japanese Legation has issued Admiral Togo's official report of the second attempt to block the entrance to Port Arthur on the 27th inst:—

"At 3-30 a.m. on the 27th inst. four steamers, intended for blocking purposes, arrived off the harbour of Port Arthur, convoyed by our flotilla of destroyers and torpedo-boats.

"Notwithstanding the flash of the enemy's searchlights they proceeded straight towards the entrance and when they were within about two nautical miles of it they were discovered by the enemy.

"A violent fire was opened from the batteries on both shores, as well as from the guardships, but in spite of this the four steamers ran into the inner roadstead, one after the other.

"The Unyo Maru anchored at a place about half a cable distant from the western beach of Golden Hill and blew up. The Fukui Maru passed to the left of the Chiyo Maru, and advancing a little to the left was going to anchor when she was hit by a Whitehead torpedo from a Russian destroyer and blew up there.

"The Yamiko Maru went up to the left of the second steamer above mentioned, and, anchoring there, blew up. The Yoneyama Maru, after coming into collision with the stern of a Russian destroyer, passed between the Chiyo Maru and the Fukui Maru and cast anchor in the middle of the roadstead, when she was hit by a Whitehead torpedo from the enemy, and moving towards the left shore sank near it.

"The result of the attempt at blocking is as above stated. Some space still exists between the Yahiko and the Yoneyama Maru. It is regretted that the roadstead has not been completely blocked.

"The casualties were: Four killed, including Commander Hirose and nine wounded, including three officers of whom one was seriously injured. All others have safely returned, being taken up by the flotilla of destroyers and torpedo-boats of our torpedo boat flotilla.

"The Aotaka and Tsubame, which convoyed the four steamers that are mentioned above to the entrance of the harbour, engaged a Russian destroyer about one mile off the entrance and inflicted great damage upon it.

The enemy's destroyer appeared to have been injured in its boiler, and resting, emitting a great deal of steam.

"When our boats were coming outside the harbour, after taking up the crews of the four steamers, it was observed that a vessel, apparently Russian, seemed to have been entirely disabled at the foot of Golden Hill.

"Despite the violent fire from the enemy continuing until day-break, our flotillas of destroyers and torpedo-boats sustained no damage whatsoever."

Tokio, Wednesday.

Admiral Togo, in his report, pays a very high tribute to Commander Hirose's gallantry and the work he has done.

In the House of Representatives Baron Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, referred to the engagement on the 27th, and dwelt on the great difficulty which was experienced Port Arthur. The prospect of doing so, he said, was still a long way off, and it had to be recognised that there had been a great revival of martial spirit on the part of the Russians since Admiral Makaroff had come to Port Arthur.

He expressed the hope, however, that the Russian squadron would boldly emerge from the harbour into the open sea to try conclusions with Japanese vessels.

The representatives unanimously adopted a resolution encouraging the Government and pledging the House not to spare any cost in prosecuting the war.

The spring session of the Diet terminates to-morrow, when it will be closed in the usual ceremonial form.

It is announced that the Third Class of the Order of the Golden Kite, and the Forth Class of the Order of the Rising Sun have been posthumously conferred upon Commander Hirose for his gallantry at Port Arthur.—Central News.

"At daybreak the enemy's battleships and cruiser squadron appeared in sight, and I proceeded with the fleet under my charge, to meet the enemy.

"The second attempt of the Japanese to block the entrance to Port Arthur has failed thanks to the energetic defence made by the sea and land forces, as did the first attempt. The entrance to the harbour remains perfectly free."

The following official despatch from Port Arthur has been received from General Smirnoff:—

"Last night (Saturday) after moonrise the Japanese made an attempt to block the entrance to the harbour, four firships being sent towards the port, convoyed by the torpedo-boat flotilla.

"Towards 2 15 a.m. the approach of the enemy's ships was perceived by our guardships and batteries, which simultaneously opened a heavy fire. The firships were preceded by the torpedo-boats and followed at a considerable distance by the larger ships, which opened fire on the forts, supporting the action of the firships and torpedo-boats.

"Owing to our heavy artillery fire and the boldness of our torpedo-boats, the firships did not reach the entrance to the harbour. Two of them ran on a reef under Golden Hill, another sank behind the first two struck by a torpedo from one of our boats, while the fourth sank with her bows touching a Japanese steamer sunk on a previous occasion off Majachnaya Goroda.

"The entrance to the harbour remains free.

"A Hotchkiss quick-firing gun of 1 in. calibre was found on one of the sunken steamers, from which a fire had been kept up on our torpedo-boats. A boat left each of the sunken ships, carrying their crews; one of these is believed to have been picked up.

"Towards 4 a.m. the enemy's torpedo-boats retired and the bombardment ceased. Admiral Makaroff, commanding our ships, at once proceeded in a steam launch to the roadstead to inspect the enemy's sunken ships. At five o'clock the enemy's torpedo-boats were sighted south of Port Arthur and the batteries opened fire on them. Towards six o'clock the enemy's squadron appeared on the horizon, and our squadron put out to meet it. At 6.30 the batteries opened fire. The fire of the ships and batteries soon ceased, as the Japanese squadron began to draw off in a south-easterly direction evidently declining an engagement. At ten o'clock the enemy's ships disappeared below the horizon.

It is stated that one Russian torpedo-boat was sunk during the night engagement off Port Arthur. It is thought, however, that she can be refloated.

FOES FACE TO FACE.

THOUSANDS OF RUSSIANS CROSS THE YALU.

PING-YANG, Sunday (via Seoul, Thursday.)

The intelligence department of the Japanese Staff are receiving reports daily of the movements of the Russian in Northern Korea.

The number of Cossacks and Russian infantry that have crossed the Yalu from An-Tung during the past five days is returned at 4,500. The Russian force holding An-ju is given as three thousand.

Another force sent to hold a strategic position on the Korean bank of the Yalu River, marching easterly from the mouth of the river, is reported to consist of one thousand men. Five hundred infantry and Cossacks have proceeded southward, and now occupy Chung-ju.

The Russian detachments that were previously on Korean soil are now concentrated upon the northern bank of the An-ju River.

The Japanese forces are holding the southern bank of the An-ju River, having thrown up entrenchments there. Thus the belligerents are face to face. Desultory shots are exchanged daily. So far the casualties have been few.

ROME, Friday.

A telegram from Chefoo states that 8,000 Japanese troops were landed at Chinampo on the 22nd inst. The total strength of the Japanese in Korea is now 93,000.

IN THE MIDST OF DEATH.

RUSSIAN OFFICER'S FINE STORY OF A BATTLE AT PORT ARTHUR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday.

The following is the text of the letter of a wounded officer lying in the hospital at Port Arthur many of the picturesque details of which were omitted in the incomplete version previously telegraphed:—

"Yesterday I was in the famous battery on Electric Hill, which is a fly in the eye of the Japanese, and I then received my baptism of fire and my order. I am very proud of this honour, for rewards are few. Our poor battery was covered with debris and fragments of shells which burst around us with deafening noise, but we were not excited.

"The sensation of being in the midst of this scene of death was calm and sweet. The thought of death was not present. When the first shell burst upon our battery we forgot our dreams, our thoughts our griefs, and our joys, and there was but one sensation, that of sweet, unutterable serenity, and this lasted to the end.

"The picture was grand. The day was bright and warm, and the sea was calm. Some specks appear on the horizon. They grow larger as they approach. We count fifteen of them. The points are already lines. Nearer and nearer they come changing as they progress from grey to dun colour. They stop when they are five miles away. There is a white cloud. Boom! We are curious to see where the shell will fall.

"Our battery is on the edge of the cliff, three hundred feet above the sea. Beneath us is the Admiral's battleship, the Peresviet. Crash! A large column of water rises and the wind separates the particles into spray, which the sun tints with all the colours of the rainbow.

"The deck of the ship is covered with water and the seamen commence to swarm on deck. A second cloud of steam and a terrible noise over our heads. Crash! This time it is behind us and there is an explosion. Another cloud. We pass a terrible minute. I feel like a man who has no weight. I ask myself. 'Have they fired accurately?' It is straight at our battery. The first shot fell too short the second was too far; the gunners who tried to find the range have split the difference, and the shell must fall in our midst. Imagine our position."

"Our ten coast batteries and twelve ships answer the Japanese fire. The sea is quite white from the falling shells, and it is impossible to hear the words of command. I cry out until my voice become hoarse but I cannot make myself heard above the din. There are more than 150 enormous cannon belching forth smoke, shell, and death. There is a wild, choking sound from the machine guns.

"Amid the smoke steam, and dust I hear a groan. It is that of a soldier, whose nose has been torn away by the fragment of a shell. He is surrounded by stretcher-bearers. Someone lays his hands on my shoulder and I turn and see at my side a soldier, pale and his lips trembling. He wishes to speak but his tongue refuses to obey. He points with his finger, and I understand what the occurred.

"There beneath the cliff I have a little battery of rapid firing guns very small and elegant. There are twelve thousand bullets speeding on their errand in sixty seconds. They are destined to defend our shores against the landing of an enemy. The orgy is at its height. The shells are bursting around us like fireworks at a feast a whistle, a hiss, and a sharp ringing noise as they rush through the air the smoke and a smell of burning while the sand dances from the earth.

"I turn from the battery and see a terrible picture. In the midst of the men a shell bursts. One soldier is disembowelled and another is wounded in the head, a third is shrieking in the height of his delirium, one steel cannon is broken to pieces as though it were straw. An awful picture, with blood, blood everywhere.

"I order the Rifles to be taken away and go to the battery. There is hell. The Japanese fleet steams away. The smoke clears off and the sun reappears in the heavens gilding with its rays a sanscene of havoc and destruction.

"General Stoessel, who commands the troops, congratulates on our baptism of fire, and I receive the Order of St. George, and now I am lying in hospital.

"Oh, if you had seen our unhappy battleships, the Retvizan the Cesarevitch, and the Pallada, when they were pierced and shattered by torpedoes and dragged into port. The women, the seamen, and the officers were as well as the soldiers."

RELIEVING ALEXEIEFF.

TACTFUL LETTER FROM THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday.

The Czar has sent a telegram to Admiral Alexeieff in which he says: "As the struggle is very serious and very important and must finally secure the Russian position on the Pacific coast, recognising that you, as my Viceroy, will be obliged to transfer your residence to a more central position, for example Harbin, or another place to be chosen by you, I have found it necessary to appoint as your assistants General Kuropatkin for the land army; with powers of Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral Makaroff, for the fleet with similar powers.

"I am sure that the appointment of these independent and responsible commanders-in-chief will facilitate for you as my Viceroy the solution of the hard historical problem you are called upon to solve."

FINAL REPORT ON ARMY REFORM.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS AND SOME POINTED OBSERVATIONS.

THE War Office Reorganisation Committee has completed its work, and in its final report makes further important recommendations which include:—

(1) Naval Adviser at the Office.
(2) Fewer committees.
(3) Early promotion as a reward for good services.
(4) Permanent legal adviser for War Office.
(5) Medical and veterinary services to be no longer distinct.
(6) Auxiliary forces to be trained in districts.

In the course of the report the committee make some interesting and striking observations. They had endeavoured, they said, to fulfil the duty entrusted to them in such a manner as to uproot a system which had been scathingly condemned by the Hartington Commission as long ago as 1890, and which was directly responsible for the want of preparation for war and the subsequent break-down in the winter of 1899 exposed in the evidence before the South African War Commission.

"We can confidently assert that if the recommendations of the majority of the Hartington Commission had not been ignored, the country would have been saved the loss of many thousands of lives, and of many millions of pounds, subsequently sacrified in the South African war.

Time will be required for the realisation of the reforms advocated, but these reforms could be inaugurated at once without entailing any serious dislocation of existing machinery. No further change, in the Committee's opinion, should be introduced without the authority of the Army Council.

The Committee feels very strongly as to the necessity for the acceptance of its recommendations. Dealing with Mr. Balfour's statement in the House that the second report had not been finally adopted, they point out that the Secretary of State for War and the members of the Army Council, as well as the Treasury, had been fully apprised by them of the proposals, and they had every reason to believe that they had received their acceptance.

We have noted with satisfaction the statement in Parliament by the Secretary of State for War that his Majesty's Government will in all probability accept "en bloc" our recommendations.

Interference with the principles on which our report is based will destroy its benefits.

Decentralisation is the key note of the recommendations. It had been said of Napoleon that by the overwhelming force of his personality he destroyed the initiative and the responsibility of his Generals discovering too late the irreparable loss which was due to his methods. The system under which the British Army had been trained hitherto had produced the same result, but the genius of a Napoleon had been absent.

They have therefore endeavoured, the Committee state, to devise a system so completely decentralised that the sense of responsibility must in time be brought home to individuals, and that incompetence must be revealed. There could be no doubt that the lack of initiative, which could be traced directly to the defects in our military administration was a soure of of weakness to our arms in South Africa.

The Inspector General and his staff, according to the report, are to have no executive or administrative functions. They are intended to provide the Secretary of State and the Army Council with eyes and ears." Their attention is to be concentrated upon the fitness or unfitness of the Army for war.

SOME OPINIONS.

The country would rather see we imagine, a new system established in all the coherence of its original conception, than a patch-work of ideas for which no authority can be held fully responsible in the event of failure.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Government is committed more deeply than many people recognise to the choice between active and steady development of the new system and relapse into a chaos absolutely without form or plan. There cannot be any question as to which these two alternatives an intelligent Ministry will choose. "Times."

The nation has already displayed a most ardent desire to give practical application to the proposals as a whole, almost on the instant.—Globe.

The appearance which is presented when these documents are published raw, is that of the Committee driving responsible Ministers before them, and insisting that the whole of their proposals must be accepted by the Government without alteration in any material respect. The Committee say bluntly that they have been appointed because of the horrible muddle which has been made by all Ministers, especially those who, since 1890, have neglected to adopt the recommendations of the Hartington Commission. They leave it to be inferred that it would be the height of absurdity to expose their recommendations to revision by those muddlers.—Westminster Gazette."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 23.

In accordance with the the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of May 13 1901 a commission of the rank and date shown has been restored to the following gentlemen, formerly in his Majesty's Navy, who has been placed on the list of Volunteers for service in the event of war or emergency:—W C Gardener lieutenant dated Oct 1 1895.

Acting Sub-Lieut L D O Bignell has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—sub-Lieut L M Gordon to be lieutenant acting Sub-Lieut G S Horsburgh has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant Acting Sub-Lieut A B Macaulay has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant.

STAFF.

Major-Gen Sir H J T Hildyard K C B, from Director of Military Education and Training, to be a lieutenant-general on the Staff to command the Troops in South Africa, and is granted the rank of lieutenant-general in the Army, vice Lieut-Gen the Hon Sir N G Lyttelton, K C B, appointed chief of the General Staff (First Military Member of the Army Council.)

Capt and Brevet Major his Serene Highness Adolphus C A A E O P L E, Duke of Teck, G V O, 1st Life Guards, to be a temporary military attaché with the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while so employed, vice Major (temporary Col) W E Fairholme C M G, M V O R E, appointed British Staff officer with the Macedonian gendarmerie.

Capt G Gem, the Royal Sussex Regt, to the deputy assistant adjutant-general for signalling, vice Capt E J. M. Harvey, the Royal Warwickshire Regt whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The undermentioned appointments are made to the staff of the Somaliland Field Force:—to be special service officers:—Major G W Rawlins, 12th Cavalry; Major F Lee, 4th Hussars; Capt H D Foulkes R A; Capt F C Poole, D S O, R A; Capt G H Bell, 27th Punjabis; Capt E G W Pratt, 95th Russell's Inf; Capt W C Anderson, 23rd Carnatic Inf; Capt C H Alexander, 30th Jacob's Horse; Capt L N Beatty, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers; Capt R W C Blair, 123rd Outram's Rifles (from Staff captain for intelligence); Capt T E Madden, 17th Inf; (The Royal Regt.)

INDIAN ARMY.

Col A W Jameson is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

BREVET.

Lieut-Col E C Hill inspector of gymnasia headquarters in India to be colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Gen Sir M G Gerard, K C B, K C S I Indian Army to be a general in the Army in succession to General Sir A P Palmer G C B, G C I E, Indian Army deceased; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col C L Young half-pay R E retires on retired pay; Temporary Capt J Ducros on relinquishing his commission is granted the honorary rank of captain in the Army; Quar and Honorary Major E C Thomas the Duke of York's Royal Military School is placed on retired pay.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

E H Lewis Esq, late captain 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, to be captain: D A Vanrenen, gentleman, late lieutenant the Manchester Regt, to be lieutenant: J Millerd gentleman, late second lieutenant the Royal Garrison Regt; and formerly lieutenant 3rd batt. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) to be lieutenant; Capt E E Ricketts resigns his commission.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg-Major J G Saville to be surgeon-lieutenant-colonel; Surg-Major F H Appleby to be surgeon lieutenant-colonel, Surg-Lieut C W Marshall M B 1st Volunteer batt. Princess Louise (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) to be surgeon-captain.

Admiralty, 28th March, 1904.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Senior Engineer Robert William Yardley has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Retired Chief Engineer Dated 28th March, 1904

Admiralty, 29th March, 1904

Royal Naval Reserve.

The notice appearing in the 'London Gazette" of the 22nd instant relative to the promotion of Lieutenant George James Goss to the rank of Commander is hereby cancelled.

Admiralty, 30th March, 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd Febeuary, 1870—Captain Walter Somerville Goodridge, C I E has this day been placed on the Retired List of his Majesty's Fleet Acting Sub-Lieutenant Gerald Lord Hotson has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th December 1902.

The undermentioned Acting Chaplains for temporary service have been appointed Chaplains on the permanent list of His Majesty's Fleet, viz:—Reverend Robert Ernest Skene, B A. Dated 14th September, 1903 Reverend Montagu Thomas Hamsell, B. A. Dated 30th July, 1903.

INDIA OFFICE 1st April, 1904

The KING has approved of the following Promotions among Officers of the Indian Army, and Indian Army Reserve of officers, and admissions to the Indian Army, made by the Governmment of India. Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Eyre Sullivan Taylor, Supernumerary List Dated 23rd January, 1924.

To be Major Wilfrid Malleson, Indian Ordinance Department from the Royal Artillery Dated 1st January, 1904, but to rank from 9th October 1901.

"Lieutenants to be Captains"

Dated 10th January, 1904

George de la Poer Beresford Pakenham, 1st Battalion 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Arshur Francis Henderson, 27th Light Cavalry.

Henry Edward ap Rhys Pryce, 18th Infantry.

Bertram Graham Balfour Kidd, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

John Stirling Rivett-Carnac, 16th Cavalry.

William Hugh Simpson, 93rd Burma Infantry

John Cunningham Moore Hoskyn, 44th Merwara Infantry.

Charles Herbar Villers Stuart, 56th Infantry (Frontier Force.)

George Kendall Channer, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Gerald Stuart Palmer, 98th Infantry.

Charles Alexander Campbell Godwin, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force.)

Henry Stuart Tyndall, 40th Pathans.

John Stewart Sutherland Moir 26th Light Cavalry.

Dated 28th September 1903,

John Henry Middleton Fuller 65th Carnatic Light Infantry.

Arthur Easdale Stwart 124th Duchess of Connaught Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Geoffrey Arthur Mackworth Praed, 5th Light Infantry.

Frederic Cooke Bannatyne 109th Infantry.

Kenneth Oswald Goldie 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers Hodson's Horse Dated 12th October 1903.

Eric Conway Irwin 80th Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjabis Dated 19th October 1903.

Leonard Forbes 105th Mahratta Light Infantry Dated 24th October 1903,

Dated 27th October 1903.

Richard George Beatty 30th Jacob's Horse.

Wilfred Clyde Richmond Sovage 32nd Lancers.

Albemarle Dare Connor 121st Pioneers Dated 7th December 1903.

Dated 14th December 1903.

Robert Thelwall Gwilym Salusbury, 24th Punjabis

William Campbell 59th Scinde Rifles Frontier Force.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieutenant Charles Hugo Tempest Whitehead, 36th Carnatic Infantry, from the Highland Light Infantry Dated 19th October, 1903, but to rank from 5th January, 1901.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Frank Murray Slater, 10th Jats, from the Derbyshire Regiment, Dated 5th September, 1903, but to rank form 4th May, 1901.

Second Lieutenant Archibald Nelson Gavin Jones, 30th Jacob's Horse from the Royal Field Artillery, Dated 9th October, 1903, but to rank from 4th May, 1901.

Second Lieutenant Frederick George Kunhardt 7th Punjabis, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment,

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

BENIGHTED ENGLAND.

READERS of this column may recall a paragraph which appeared recently relating to the terrible plague of small-pox which decimated Cape Colony. A story comes to the writer from the north of England as the outcome of the note. Small-pox is at this moment raging in a northern city. It had its origin, apparently in the house of a man holding public office. His children were struck down by the illness and he deliberately kept the matter secret. Not only so; to avoid detection, he sent the children to another house, whence the infection was spread broadcast. The wicked act has been discovered and the man prosecuted and fined. Meantime however the disease is spreading and deaths are occurring daily. If such a thing can happen in England, need we wonder that the natives of India and China fight the dicta of the health authorities? One fancies, however, that had a native been before the court on a similar charge he would have met with far heavier punishment than the public servant in the north.

ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER.

The idea of building a new shell about the Newman memorial church without interruption of worship does not sound so novel as it is said to be. The ingenuity of the architect and builder is of sorry quality if he cannot carry out such a work seeing that the crossing at the Bank was tunnelled and its subway made without the traffic having been suspended for a moment. The architect is as practical as any of us when he chooses—or has to be. The men whom Frederick the Great employed to build him a library, fought with true professional etiquette over their designs. But the man who had braved the might of Europe in arms was not to be defeated by a parcel of nagging professional men. "Confound you," said the King, "don't waste any more time; this cupboard opposite me is of a very good design; copy that." They did, and did so quickly, and you may note for yourself the result when next you visit Berlin.

THE CAP OF IMMUNITY.

Had the Czar gone to the front, as was rumoured, it might be assumed that, whatever else he would take or leave, one item would not be omitted—the cap of St. Seraphim. The latter is a new saint, or rather, his canonisation is new; dating only from last year. From a quarter to half a million of people went last summer to the exhumation of Seraphim's bones from their resting place in a humble church in Saroff and re-interment in the Uspensky Cathedral at Saroff. It is characteristic of the Czar that he should possess the cap of this good gentleman, and that his subjects should attribute to it his Majesty's escape from the would-be assassin who assailed him in Japan. No doubt the supposititous virtues of the cap and the canonisation of its owner last year were pretty closely related. There was never reallier making of a saint. Seraphim was typical of hundreds of the so-called holly men who abound in Russia. He lived a life of austerity, fed as many of the poor as he could, and also ministered to the appetites of the bears which roamed the forest near his cell. Hence the bears now enjoy sanctuary in their wood; a circumstance in direct contrast to the fate of any traveller who strays into their domain.

THE MAKING OF A SAINT.

Seraphim died thirty years ago. His cap came to the Emperor. The Emperor, having it in his possession when travelling in Japan, escaped assassination. So last year they canonised the dead man. The Czar and the Imperial relatives carried the magnificent coffin of cedar in which the bones had been reincased; the ceremony was of the most ornate and elaborate description. Some Russian papers, with a candour quite staggering, pointed to the incongruity between the ceremonial and the simple life of the peasant himself. But no matter; the blind were declared to see, the deaf to hear, the dumb to speak—all from visiting the shrine; the halt and the maimed were cured of their disabilities through bathing in the spring whence Seraphim was wont to draw his drinking supply. Enormous sums accrued to the cathedral as the result of the ceremony, and an idea of the gathering may be gained from the fact that in the two days during which the Royal Family was present the votive candles sold to the pilgrims weighed 11 1-2 tons. So, depend upon it, the cap of the man of peace will go to the war should the Czar fare forth to battle.

THE MAN OF DESTINY.

He is what the Americans would call a "hoodooed" man. Circumstances conspire against him. A well-known writer, he has perpetrated many books, and he is unpenitent in the matter. The conditions warrant the man with an itch for borrowing in calling upon him for aid. Should not the borrower, of his own initiative, seek out the man of destiny, friends of the latter send on their own callers to him—and literally make capital out of it. He is not what you would describe as a violently enthusiastic philanthropist: so there is at times somewhat of pain in his "parting." Naturally he loves a bargain. His friends trade upon the fact by buying up ahead of him at the bookseller's, and re-selling to him at a profit. Against such a man luck is ever turned. The conductor of a pirate 'bus demands, but is refused a monstrous fare of his passengers. The man of misfortune does his duty as a citizen by calling a policeman. Meantime the rest of the fares emulate the hasty Arab and silently steal away. He has to pay toll for the lot. We all know these ill-starred men, many of us know this one in particular. Is it not all very sad?

PENMANSHIP OF PRICE.

A number of autographs have been in the market lately, and appear to be far less interesting relics than the snuff boxes out of which kings of uncleanly habits were wont to help themselves. Probably the fanatic curio hunter would give a high price for an old pipe or a worn-out pair of slippers which once belonged to Kipling. How much would he pay for his autograph? The bard himself appears to estimate its value at ten shillings. That, at least, is the interpretation to be placed upon his retort to a young woman of Philadelphia who wrote asking for his autograph. She received in reply a printed slip stating that her request would be complied with on receipt of a subscription of the amount mentioned to any charity she might select.

A PROMISSORY AUTOGRAPH.

What is the market value of an Edgar Allan Poe autograph? one wonders. The signature had a highish price before the position of the unfortunate genius had become so well established in popular favour as has since happened. A correspondent wrote to Horace Greeley forty odd years ago: "In your extensive correspondence you have undoubtedly several autographs of the late distinguished American poet, Edgar Allan Poe. If so, will you please favour me with one?" It was pretty cool, but the recipient was not perturbed by the cheeky nature of the letter. He replied as follows: "I happen to have in my possession but one autograph of the late American poet, Edgar A. Poe. It consists of an I.O.U., with my name on the back of it. It cost me just dols.50. You can have it for half-price." There is no record of a deal having followed.

THE BATTLE OF THE BLUES.

The 'Varsity Bote race is one of our national institutions whose inception is involved in obscurity. Nobody appears quite certain with whom it originated. Charles Wordsworth, who afterwards became Bishop of St. Andrews, appears to have had as large a share in it as anybody. Although an Oxford man he was the son of the Master of Trinity, and had at times rowed in the Johnian boat at Cambridge in company with his friend and coadjutor in the promoting of the Inter-University contest, Charles Merivale. The first challenge was issued by Cambridge University on Feb. 29, 1829. The C.U.B.C. was already in existence, but the O.U.B.C. did not come into being until ten years later. The colours with which we are so familiar now were not adopted at the outset: they were an after consideration.

FIXING THE SHADE.

Years were to elapse before the Dark Blue for Oxford and the Light Blue for Cambridge became the recognised colours. It would sound rather funny to hear of an athlete at the Varsities getting his "pink" or his 'green' or his yellow. But it was in just such varied shades that the men were originally garbed. When the Chambridge boat came to the starting point for the first race it had no colours attached to its bow. Someone dashed off to a shop and got a small flag of Light Blue. Whether the shade chosen was an accident, or whether it was because the purchaser was an Etonian is not now discoverable, but the incident was to determine the future colours of the University. The race was rowed by Cambridge men in white shirts with pink sashes, Oxford had blue and white striped jerseys canvas trousers and black straw hats with a broad blue ribbon.

THE FIRST RACE.

The course for the first of the series of races was from Hambleton Lock to Hanley Bridge, and a start was made at a quarter to eight in the evening. It had been a gala day at Henly, a number of boat races in the afternoon having preceded the serious business of the evening. At the close of the Varsity race there was a great display of fireworks to celebrate the Oxford victory. It is interesting to note that in the first crews were several men who were to become famous, in addition to Bishop Wordsworth, Hoegood, the fifteenth Prebundary of York, Garnett, Dean of Lincoln, Bayford, Chancellor of the diocese of Manchester, Merivale, Dean of Ely and Roman historian, and Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand and afterwards of Lichfield.

'PRIDE'S FINGER POST.

The re-making of our measurements will open a new field to the curio-collector. There will be no use for the milestones which dot the roads at present. What a joy for the man of millions to possess a graveyard of them. The idea is not so fanciful as it may at first sight appear. The Italian nobility were so keen about setting up the old Roman milestones before the doors of their palaces that it was said that they had not left any two standing in their original places all over Italy to determine how much the Roman mile was. What a festival for the Lobby when the period of transition comes.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

HOME.

A DEMONSTRATION against the importation of indentured Chinese labour into the Transvaal was held in Hyde Park on Saturday afternoon.

A Motor-Car started from John o' Groats at 3-15 a. m. on March 24, and reached Land's End at 12-50 p. m. on the 25th.

Art Sale.—In the sale of the Hawkins collection a Louis XV gold snuff-box realised £6,400, and a picture by Watteau 2,400 guineas.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury dedicated the new west front of Hereford Cathedral last week.—The Rev. P. Amigo has been consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark.

Education.—An inquiry has been held as to whether the Carmarthenshire County Council has failed in its duties to non-provided schools.

Elections.—Major Seely, who in his address to the Isle of Wight electors declares himself opposed to the Government on the fiscal question and Chinese labour, will not be opposed by either Liberals or Ministerialists on this occasion.—Sir M. Hicks Beach announces that he will not seek re-election after the close of the present Parliament.

Fiscal Policy.—Mr. Hewins, Secretary of the Tariff Commission, has issued a summary of its preliminary labours, which are complete.—In a lecture on Monday, Mr. Hewins predicted that 20 years hence the fiscal changes necessary for the maintenance of the Empire would be accepted by the British race.

Football.—An Association match between Ireland and Scotland on Saturday was drawn.

Ireland.—A meeting held in Dublin last week in support of the proposed Irish international exhibition was broken up by organized rowdyism.

Law and police.—Captain De Keyser, an officer of the Congo Free State, has obtained judgment for £500 in a libel action against Captain G. Burrows, author, and Messrs. Everett, publishers of "The Curse of Central Africa."—The Court of Appeal has upheld the decision in favour of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, and Co., in the "tabloid" case.—Mr. Justice Byrne's decision for plaintiff in the Saadow v. Szalay patent dumb-bell cashas been reversed on appeal.—Ellen Lady Kennard has failed in an action against Harrod's Stores, the Lord Chief Justice describing as wholly untrustworthy the information given by her to her solicitors.—Mr. Justice Joyce has dismissed an action in which a shareholder claimed damages from a director of the British American Corporation.—The remains of a woman, packed in a trunk and embedded in cement, have been discovered at Kensal-rise, and a man named Crossman, who was superintending its removal, on being pursued by the police, committed suicide. The body was that of one of seven women whom he had married.

London-bridge has been widened 11-1-2ft. at a cost of £100,000.

Mr. Balfour and Lord Selborne have been elected Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, in the room of the late Lord Salisbury and the late Duke of Richmond.

Naval and Military.—The War Office (Reconstitution) Committee has issued its final report, in which it is asserted that, if the Hartington Commission's recommendations had not been ignored, many thousands of lives and many millions of pounds whould have been saved in South Africa.—The cruiser squadron has returned to England.—The cruiser Terrible is again at sea, after alterations lasting 18 months.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on March 24, a Bill to amend the Sale of Intoxicants to Children Bill was read a second time.—In the House of Commons on the 24th, Mr. Lyttelton replied to sundry attacks on the Government's South Africa policy. On the 25th the House gave a second reading to the Welsh Private Legislation Procedure Bill, which extends the Scottish Procedure Act to Wales. On the 28th the Government's Scottish Education Bill was introduced. It abolishes the old School Boards, but sets up other directly-elected School Boards, covering larger areas. The Appropriation Bill was read a third time. On the 29th the Home Secretary introduced the Aliens Bill. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman subsequently made a general attack on the Government, which he called on to resign; and Mr. Balfour replied. An Irish Nationalist motion was rejected by 157 to 65, and the House adjourned for the holidays.

Royal Geographical Society.—The two Royal medals for this year are to be awarded to Sir Harry Johnston and Commander R. F. Scott, R.N., the Murchison grant to Lieutenant Colbeck, the Gill memorial to Captain Irizar, Argentine Navy, the Cuthbert Peck grant to Don Jun Villalta, and the Back grant to Dr. M. A. Stein.

The Cunard Line has adopted turbine engines for the new fast steamships.

The Home Office has issued a notice to shipbuilders and others, calling attention to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act in connexion with the Russo Japanese war.

The Anglo-American League, at a meeting held on Monday at Stafford-house under the presidency of Mr. Bryce, M. P., passed resolutions in favour of the conclusion of an arbitration treaty with the United States.

Telephonic Communication with France.—The General Post Office has issued an announcement of the extension of telephonic communication to a large number of provincial towns in England and France.

The MS. of the First Book of "Paradise Lost" has been purchased by an American collector.

The University Boat Race on Saturday was won by Cambridge by four-and-a-half lengths. Cambridge also won the Inter-University sports by eight events to two.

Tennis.—The Amateur Championship was won by Mr. V. H. Pennell from Mr. E. H. Miles on March 23, by three sets to two.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada is about to make overtures to secure the entrance of Newfoundland into the Confederation.—German exports to Canada in the last three months of 1903, showed a decrease of 43 per cent. compared with the corresponding period of 1902.

Cape Colony.—After the Assembly had debated the Additional Representation Bill in a sitting of more than 24 hours the Speaker applied the closure and the Bill was read a second time by 42 votes to 34.

Somaliland.—The Mullah is retreating, and says he does not intend to fight.

Transvaal.—A technical institute the nucleus of the future University, was opened on March 29, at Johannesburg.

THE UNITED STATES.

Lynching.—As the outcome of a race quarrel, 13 negroes have been lynched at St. Charles, Arkansas.

A Senator has been convicted of legislative corruption.

FOREIGN.

Afghanistan.—The Ameer is well.—Trouble has occurred with the Russians on the Turkestan border.

The War.—Admiral Togo's report of the action at Port Arthur on March 22 states that many of the enemy's shells fell near the Japanese ships, which, however, sustained no damage.—According to a German paper, the guns of the Retvisan and the Cesarevich have been landed, as both these vessels, with the cruiser Pallada are damaged beyond repair. Early on March 27 the Japanese made a second attempt to block the entrance to Port Arthur. Four large merchant steamers were sunk, but Admiral Makaroff says the entrance remains perfectly free. Admiral Alexeieff's report states that the torpedo-boat Silni was damaged during the action, and had to be beached, but has since been refloated.—Admiral Makaroff reports that he took his squadron out on the 27th to make a reconnaissance of some of the adjacent islands.—Our Special Correspondent at Wei-hai-wei learns that the food supply of Port Arthur is sufficient for a month, and that the garrison does not exceed 10,000 men, exclusive of the naval strength. The Russian authorities at Niuchwang have put the city and port under martial law. British and American flags have been removed by Russian soldiers. Our Correspondent says that trade is paralysed.—Fighting has begun in Korea. General Mishtchenko, hearing of four squadrons of the enemy beyond Cheng-ju, despatched six companies of Cossacks towards Ka-san on Monday, near Cheng-ju. The Russians took up a commanding position on a hill. After half-an-hour's fighting the Japanese took refuge in the houses of the place, but as they were reinforced, the Russian force retired with a loss of four officers wounded, three Cossacks killed, and 12 wounded. Earlier telegrams described the Russian troops near Pingyang as having fallen back in consequence of the advance of a Japanese army of 40 000 men Pak-chen and An-ju were occupied by Japanese.—Our Special Correspondent, telegraphing from Seoul, says the Japanese disembarcation at Chi-nam-po proceeds briskly, and the troops are moved up to Ping-yang where a base on a large scale is being formed. At Wi-ju the Russians are reported to have fortified both sides of the river.—Korean officials report that Russian troops crossed the Ya-lu into Korea on February 2, four days before the rupture of diplomatic relations.—Reports have reached St. Petersburg of an advance of 8,000 Japanese to Yangtok from Gensan.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris "Journal" says that less optimism is being displayed in Russia concerning the war.—Russian trade with the Far East has been disorganised by the appropriation for military purposes of the Siberian Railway.—Documents submitted to Parliament at Tokio show that Japan's last Note offered to recognize Manchuria as outside Japan's political sphere if Russia recognized Korea as outside hers.

Turkey.—Outrages by Turkish troops in Bulgarian villages are reported.—The Bulgarian Agent is pressing for the signature of the Turko-Bulgarian agreement.—The Porte continues to resist the Austro-Russian demands regarding the Macedonian "gendarmerie."

Obituary.—Sir Edwin Arnold; Sir John Usher; Colonel A. E. W. Goldsmid; Lieutenant-Colonel L. Ferrand; Commander T. A. Hull; Lady Mary Douglas.—"Times."

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N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.

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In addition to their general utility, all Watches should have a neat appearance and be pleasing to the eye. The taste of the better class of buyers in European countries is rapidly being acquired for Flat-shaped Watches, whilst signs are not wanting in India, that a demand exists for the same style, and this form of Watch must shortly supersede the clumsy articles so often put before the public. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are being made in accordance with the modern taste for a flat or extra flat Watch which does not bulge unnecessarily in the pocket.

The whole Manufature of THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches is carried on under one roof, that is to say, in one Establishment, where the rough metals, the steel and brass for the movements of the solid Nickel, and the Silver and Gold for the cases are selected, tested, and prepared for use, as well as the manufacture, finishing, timing and rating of the various qualities and styles. Each Watch has to go through about 600 operations before being ready for export, most of them being of extreme delicacy. Relative cheapness can, therefore, be accounted for by the economy which results from the employment of the most skilled labour and the perfect automatic machinery and tools used in every branch, and also by the great division of the work which permits a vast quantity of the same parts being turned out cheaply as well as with the highest degree of excellence in workmanship.

The cheaper makes of MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are regulated on 2 positions, viz., with "pendant up" and "dial up," whilst the higher grades are examined in 4 positions, variations being corrected before the Watches are allowed to pass out. The movements of this quality are fitted with Expansion and Compensating balances, Breguet hair springs and Philips curves which secure exact timing within a few seconds in the various positions in which they are tested.

Lastly, but not least, we are manufacturing, for the most exacting amongst our Constituents, a very high class Watch accompanied by an Observatory Certificate, Class A, testifying by recorded notes and independent witnesses as to the real value of each of these Watches.

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We claim that no better Watches have ever been offered to the public in this country, whether judged by our price list or by all-round attractiveness than those now being sold.

AS PER ILLUSTRATION.

Keyless ¾ plate, lever movement, hardened balance spring, hard enamel dial, perfectly adjusted, regulated and examined.

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No.	OA.—Open Faced 11 ruby jewels	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0
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"	OC.—Hunting " " " "	" 20 0	" 25 0
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"	OE.—Hunting " " compensating balance	" 28 0	" 30 0
"	OF.—½ Hunting " " "	" 30 0	" 33 0
"	OG.—Open Face with OBSERVATORY CERTIFICATE		" 40 0
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		14-carat gold.	18-carat gold.
No.	OL.—Open Face fully jewelled	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 50 0
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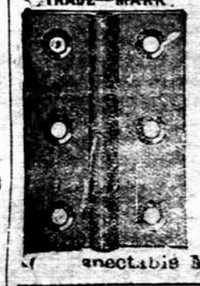

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

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Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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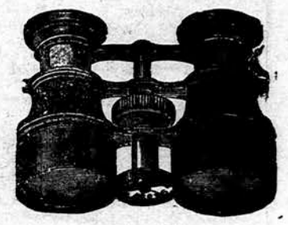

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BIG G
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BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
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Are all improved by the addition of

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It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF

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See that you really get **BISHOP'S.**

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop.

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CAN NOW BE MADE WHEN BUYING.

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WIRED OR

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the non-slipping pattern, being an infallible protection against inferior imitations.

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The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

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It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

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SCIENIFIC NOVELTIES.

Electric Pocket Lamps complete with Batteries ...	Rs.	5 to 10
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Electric Hanging Lamp complete with Batteries, box, Lamp, wires & beautiful fancy colour shade	"	20 to 25
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OUR LEADING LINE.

GENT'S MERCERISED TUSSORE SUITS.

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Made in a variety of shades, samples and self measurement forms forwarded upon application.

SPECIAL VALUE LINES IN THIN CLOTHING.

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Alpacas in greys, blacks, stripes, fancy checks, and colours. Does not stretch or lose its shape in wear.
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A 1 Quality Rs. **14-8.** A 2 Quality Rs. **16-8.** A 3 Quality **21-8.**

White Drill Trousers made to measure.

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BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

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THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
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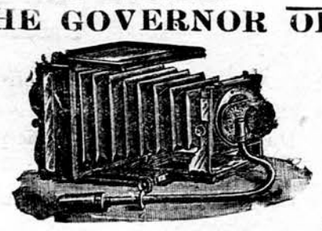

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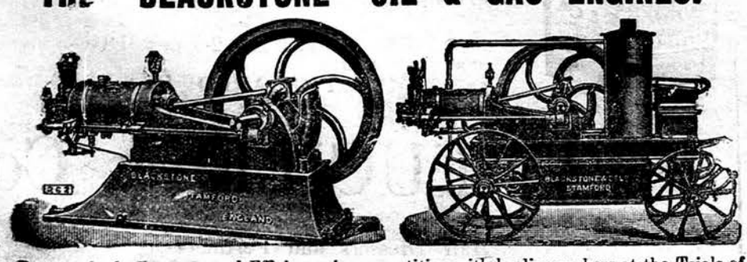

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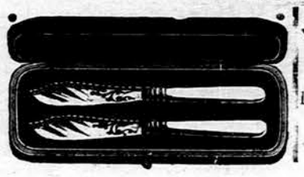
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



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Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

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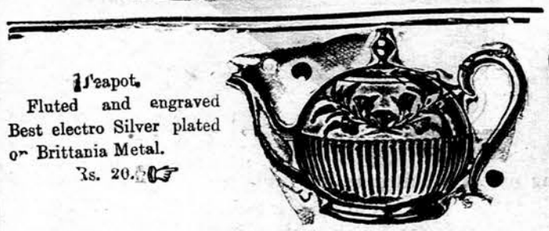

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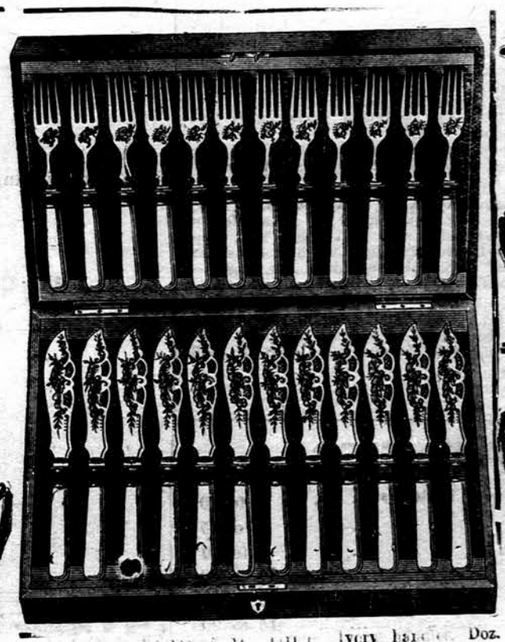

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Service of 3 Pieces. Triple electro Silver plated. on pure white ickel Silver. Rs. 80.

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